

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES. COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES, FROM THE CENSUS OF 1850. COTTON MANUFACTURES.

2, 127, 745 9, 772, 510 12, 770, 562, 553, 563, 56-2, 581, 583, 563, 56-6, 465, 216 9, 408, 777 7, 030, 604 7, 924, 522 1, 164, 446 771, 100 231, 966 10, 099, 234 231, 910 152, 000 285, 140 152, 000 285, 140 2, 037, 100 \$28,118,650 70,862,820 \$25,755,988 39,252 \$13,207,555 82,206,652 Tards eloth enanntae electron Value of en-tire prod-tetou Number of hambsem-bayolq Value of all version of all versions. 1,438,434 3,604,103 3,504,103 4,103,370 9,414,100 11,538,786 1,510,289 7,560,289 7,560,289 430,300 5,000 Pounds of woolused. Capital in-vested. 1113,106,247 1,651,000 96,725,612 51,759,700 44,901,475 8,122,550 45,746,700 45,746,700 27,883,923 15,610,107 2,470,110 6,563,727 7,209,202 6,94,000 \$74,501.031 611.240 \$31,835,056 92,2~6 \$61,869,184 763,678,407 Yda, slicet-ing, etc. 100,000 Value of en Lory evit Lotou 4,839,129,12,122 114,415 211 11,289,309,28,730 3,484,579,10,575 Mainber of handsem-ployed, 67,000 raw ma-Value of all 900 4,219,100 4,176,920 1,483,500 4,528,925 460,100 85,000 Capital inennessee

Manufactures in the United States, on the 1st of June, 1850—not including any establishment producing less than the annual value of \$500—amounted, in round numbers, to \$530,000,000; value of raw material, \$550,000,000; amount paid for labor, \$240,000,000; value of inanufactured articles, \$1,020,300,000; number of persons employed, 1,050,000.

IRON MANUFACTURES.—In the various manufactures of wrought and pig iron, and castings, in the United States, according to the census returns of 1850, the total capital invested was \$49,258,206; tons of ore used, 1,589,159; tons of iron, 608,460; value of raw material, fuel, etc., \$27,049,743; number of hands employed, \$7,284; total value of products, \$54,604,006.

ILLUSTRATED

FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC

FOR

THE UNITED STATES,

FOR

THE YEAR OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST

1853,

BEING THE FIRST AFTER BISSEXTILE, AND UNTIL JULY 4TH, THE 77TH YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CALCULATED FOR

BOSTON, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, AND CHARLESTON,

AND

FOUR PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

ADAPTED FOR USE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

WITH

VALUABLE STATISTICAL INFORMATION CHIEFLY FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS IN EQUAL, OR CLOCK TIME.

BY DAVID YOUNG.

HANOVER NECK, NEW JERSEY

BOSTON, Lat. 42° 21' N.; Long. 71° 4' W. NEW YORK, Lat. 40° 42' 40"; Long. 74° 1' BALTIMORE, Lat. 39° 17'; Long. 76° 38'. CHARLESTON, Lat. 32° 47'; Long. 79° 57'.

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

NEW YORK: 150 NASSAU-STREET; BOSTON: 28 CORNHILL;

**EF* This work has been chiefly prepared by the Rev. TRYON EDWARDS, D. D., of New London, Conn., who with great labor and care, has drawn many of the statistical tables from original sources.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1853.

There will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and one Eclipse of the Moon, this year.

I. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on Monday, June 6th, at the time of New Moon in the afternoon; invisible in all the northern portion of the United States. It will be visible on the Sun's southern limb at the following cities:

SOUTH-WEST- ERN CITIES.	Begin- ning,	Greatest Eclipse.	End.	Duration	Magni- tude.	SOUTH-WEST- ERN CITIES.	Begin- ning.	Greatest Eclipse.	End.	Duration	Magni- tude.
L'al D 1	н. м.	н. м. 3 9	в. м. 3 32	н. м.	Digits.	Mobile	и. м. 2 49	н. м.	н. м.	н. м. 1 25	Dig's 1.38
Little Rock Tuscaloosa	3 8	3 34	4 0	0 52		Tallahassee			4 29	1 17	1.17
Milledgeville	3 43	3 57			0.15	Austin	1 44	2 42	3 36	1 52	2.14
Vicksburgh Jacksen	2 40	3 17 3 21	3 53	1 13	$\begin{bmatrix} 0.97 \\ 0.93 \end{bmatrix}$	New Orleans St. Augustine	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 33 \\ 3 & 29 \end{bmatrix}$		4 10	1 37	$\frac{1.52}{1.20}$
Port Gibson	2 33	3 16		1 21	1.16	Havana	3 3	4 6	5 4	2 1	3.34
Natchez	2 32	3 16	3 57	1 25	1.26	Mexico	1 1	2 38	4 2	3 1	5.96

The northern limit of visibility in this Eclipse, is a line leaving the Pacific coast about 150 miles south-east from San Francisco, and passing near Santa Fé, and thence east, bending south to the Atlantic Ocean; leaving Little Rock and Milledgeville on the right hand in the region of visibility, and Huntsville, Augusta, and Charleston on the left, where the Eclipse will not be seen. The Eclipse will be central and annular on the meridian in longitude 119° 54′ west from Greenwich, and latitude 0° 38′ north.

11. There will be an Eclipse on the Moon's northern limb on the 20th and 21st of June; visible. Duration, 1 h. 36 m. Magnitude, 2.45 digits.

CITIES.	1	legir	ning.	(Mid	dle.	1	End.		CITIES.	F	legn	ning.		Mid	dle.		End.	
	D.	п.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	Dt.	D.	л.	M.	D.	H.	M.
Boston	21	0	29 m.	21	1	17 m.	21	2	5	Cincinnati	20	11	35 e.	21	0	23 m.	21	1	11
Concord	21	0	27 m.	21	1	15 m.	21	2	3	Frankfort	20	11	34 e.	21	0	22 m.	21	1	10
New Haven	21	-0	21 m.	21	1	9 m.	21	1	57	Indinapolis	20	11	29 e.	21	0	17 m.	21	1	5
New York	21	0	17 m.	21	1	5 m.	21	1	53	Nashville	20	11	26 e.	21	0	14 m.	21	1	- 2
Philadelphia-	21	0	12 m.	21	1	0m.	21	1	48	Chicago	20	11	22 e.	21	- 0	10 m.	21	0	58
Baltimore	21	0	6 m.	21	. 0	54 m.	21	1	42	St. Louis	20	11	15 e.	21	0	3 m.	21	0	51
Washington -	21	0	5 m.	21	0	53 m.	21	1	41	New Orleans	20	11	13 e.	21	0	1 m.	21	0	49
Richmond				21	0	51 m.	21	1	39	Galena	20	11	12 e.	20	12	0 e.	21	0	49
Rochester	21	0	2 m.	21	0	50 m.	21	1	38	Natchez	20	11	7 e.	20	11	55 e.	21	0	43
Raleigh	20	11	58 e.	21	0	46 m.	21	1	34	Little Rock-	20	11	4 e.	20	11	52 e.	21	-0	40
Charleston					0	41 m.	21			Austin			42 e.	20	11	30 e.	21	0	18
Augusta						33 m.				Mexico								0	13
			41 e.			29 m.				San Francisco						53 e.		10	41
Milledgeville						28 m.				Astoria						47e.			

III. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 30th of November, at the time of New Moon; invisible in North America, excepting that a small Eclipse may be seen on the Sun's southern limb, along the peninsula and gulf of California and the isthmus of Darien. It will be more or less visible in all parts of South America as far as about 46° of south latitude. It will be central and total on the meridian in longitude 110° 18' west from Greenwich, and latitude 11° 20' south.

CHARACTERS.

⑤⊙ Sun; D Moon; 以 Mercury; Q Venus; ⊕ Earth; & Mars; 21 Jupiter; 与 Saturn; 用 Herschel.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Υ Aries; γ Taurus; Π Gemini; Σ Cancer; Ω Léo; Μ Virgo; Δ Libra; 1 Scorpio; 1 Sagittarius; γ Capricorn; Σ Aquarius; γ Pisces.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter, B; Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle, 11; Epact, 20; Solar Cycle, 14; Roman Indiction, 11; Julian Period, 6566.

RISING AND SETTING OF PLANETS AND STARS.

It should be observed that these are not materially affected by the longitude of a place. When the hour is less than 6, it is in the morning; when greater than 6, it is in the evening.

DATE.	PLANET.	Boston.	Wash- ington.	Charles- ton.	DATE.	PLANET.	Boston.	Wash- ington.	Cha's- ton.
1853		E. M.	в. м.	в. м.	1853		н. м.	н. м.	п. м.
Jan. 14	Regulus rises	7 32	7 38	7 47	July 13	Venus sets	8 36	8 27	8 12
" 27	Jupiter rises	4 2	3 52	3 36	" 23	(6 (6	8 27	8 20	8 10
Feb. S	" "	3 24	3 14	2 58	Aug. 9	" "	8 14	8 10	8 4
" 17	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2 55	2 45	2 29	" 19	Seven Stars rise	10 8	10 19	10 37
" 28	" "	2 19	2 8	1 52	" 20	Venus sets	7 59	7 58	7 55
Mar. 8	Saturn sets	10 37	10 30	10 20	Sept. 1	Seven Stars rise	9 17	9 28	9 45
" 11	Jupiter rises	1 41	1 30	1 14	16	te et	8 18	8 29	8 46
" 21	Saturn sets	9 52	9 46	9 35	" 28	"	7 30	7 42	7 59
April 8	Antares rises	10 54	10 41	10 22	Oct. 1	Jupiter sets	9 1	9 11	9 27
· 18	46 46	10 14	10 2	9 42	" 15	71 11	8 14	8 25	8 41
" 29	" "	9 31	9 19	8 59	" 26	" "	7 39	7 49	8 6
May 4	Jupiter rises	10 7	9 56	9 40	Nov. 12	Venus sets	7 11	7 23	7 43
" 9	71 11	9 45	9 35	9 19	" 21	" "	7 25	7 36	7 55
" 14	ee ee	9 23	9 13	8 57	" 28	" "	7 37	7 48	8 6
June 14	Regulus sets	11 18	11 12	11 3	Dec. 7	Mars rises	10 57	11 1	11 9
" 30	e	10 15	10 9	10 0	" 13	" " …	10 44	10 48	10 55
July 8	Venus sets	8 36	8 26	8 11	" 20	" " …	10 27	10 31	10 37

TABLE OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

NAMES.	Mean diameter in English miles.	Mean distance from the Sun in miles.	Mean distance from the sun, the distance of the earth being unit.	leriod of revo- lut'n round the sun in days.				By whom discovered.	Where discovered.	
The Sun	883,246									
Mercury		37,000,000	0.387098	87						
Venus	7,657	68,000,000	0.723331							
The Earth		95,000,000	1.000000	365						
Mars										
Flora		209,160,265				18,	1847	Hind	London.	
Clio					Sept.	13,	1850	44	- 44	
Vesta		224,302.695						Olbers		
Tris		226,159,280		1,341	Aug.			Hind		
Metis				1,345	April			Graham		
New Planet					July			Gasparis		
Hebe		230,449,670			July			Hencke		
Parthenope		232,829,135			May			Gasparis		
Irene					May			Hind		
Egeria		243,206,650			Nov.			Gasparis		
Astræa		244.818,565		1,511	Dec.			Hencke		
Juno					Sept.			Harding		
Ceres ·····					Jan.			Piazzi		
Pallas · · · · ·		263,421,510		1.656	March	25,	1802	Olbers	Bremen.	
Hygeia	00.000	299.255.700		2,012	April	12,	1849	Gasparis	Naples.	
Jupiter	89,170									
Saturn	79,012	590,000,000	9.535756	20,609	351	19	1901	[Janaha]	Claush	
Uranus	35,112	1,800,000,000	19.182390	30,090	March	13,	1916	Herschel	Blough.	
Neptune	33,000	3.000,000,000	30.036800	,00,125	Sept.	45,	1340	Galle	Dernin.	

PHENOMENA OF THE PLANETS FOR 1853.

Jan. 10, ♂'s gr. elong.; 12, Ϧ stat., ℍ stat.; 19, ⊙ enters \(\tilde{

ASPECTS AND NODES.

of Conjunction; ★ Sextile, 60 degrees; □ Quartile, 90 degrees; △ Trine, 120 degrees; Vc. Quincunx, 150 degrees; § Opposition, 180 degrees; ⊘ Ascending Node; § Descending Node.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES FOR 1853.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.		London.		Boston.		Washington.			Cincinnati.			San Francisco.			
Vernal EquinoxMarch Summer SolsticeJune Autumnal Equinox .Sept Winter Solstice Dec	21 23	1 3	23 e. 36 m.	21 22	$\frac{8}{10}$	39 mo. 52 ev.	21 22	8 10	15 mo. 28 ev.	21 22	7 9	45 mo. 58 ev.	21 22	5 7	15 m. 28 e.

When it is noon at London, it is 6 h. 52 m. in the morning at Washington; and when it is noon at Washington, it is 5 h. 8 m. in the evening at London.

APOGEE AND PERIGEE OF THE SUN.

The Sun is in

	1852 1853 1854 distant from the Earth	$ \left. \begin{array}{l} 93,573,000 \\ 96,773,000 \\ 93,577,000 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{English} \\ \text{miles.} \end{array} $
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Venus (Q) will be morning star until May 13, then evening star until Feb. 28, 1854.

NOTES TO THE READER.

The Calendar page in this Almanac is adapted for use in every part of the United States. It is based on the fact, that in the same Latitude, that is, on a line running due east and west, the Sun and Moon rise and set at the same moment by the clock or almanac, not only throughout the United States, but around the world—the variations being so small as to be of no importance for ordinary purposes. Thus, if on any day the Sun rises at Boston at 5 minutes past 6, it rises at 5 minutes past 6 on the same line of latitude westward throughout the states of Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Iowa, and the territory of Oregon.

Hence, a Calendar adapted to Boston for New England, is equally adapted, as to the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon, for use in Northern New York and Michigan; a Calendar for New York city is adapted for use in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; a Calendar for Baltimore is adapted for Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri; and a Calendar for Charleston will answer for North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana. Wherever the reader is, look for the state at the top of the Calendar page, and underneath are the rising and setting of the Sun and Moon sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

The changes, fulls, and quarters of the Moon, however, are governed by another principle, and are essentially the same for all places on the same Longitude; that is, on any line extending due north and south. Thus, the Moon's phases for Charleston, suit Pittsburgh, etc. Any phasis takes place at the same instant of absolute time; but the local time is earlier at the westward, and later at the eastward, at the rate of four minutes for each degree of Longitude; or at the rate of one minute for every 12 miles 273 rods in the latitude of Boston, 13 miles 60 rods in the latitude of New York city, 13 miles 143 rods in the latitude of Baltimore, and 14 miles 199 rods in the latitude of Charleston.

EQUATION OF TIME.

Almanacs often contain the expressions, "sun fast," and "sun slow." They refer to the difference of time as shown by the sun, and as shown by a good clock or watch. Time as marked by the former is called "apparent," and as marked by the latter, "mean time." A good sundial will always tell the former; a watch or clock, the latter. The calculations of most almanacs are given in mean or clock time.

PREDICTIONS OF THE WEATHER.

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.—The late Dr. Olbers, the distinguished astronomer of Germany who discovered the planets Pallas and Vesta, says, as the result of careful meteorological observations for fifty years in different countries, "I believe I have demonstrated that the influence of the moon upon the weather is so small that it is totally lost amid the great variety of other forces and causes which change the state of our atmosphere;" and that "its pretended influence on men, animals, or plants, is all of it due to illusion and prejudice."

1st MONTH.	JANU	UARY,	1853.		31 DAYS.
MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	BALTIM'RE	CHARLES'N	SUN ON MERID.
Third Quarter	5 10 ev. 11 9 mo. 0 45 mo. 0 59 mo.	4 58 ev. 10 57 mo. 0 33 mo. 0 47 mo.	4 47 ev. 10 46 mo. 0 22 mo. 0 36 mo.	4 34 ev. 10 33 mo. 0 9 mo. 0 23 mo.	1 ev. 4 4 9 0 7 37 17 0 10 35 25 0 12 45
CALENDAR FOR Charleston; North Caro- LINA. TERN GEORGIA.A.A., MISSES, AND LOUISIANA. Sun Sun Moon HW. Rises, Seta Rises, Curron. 1 55 3 11 22 11 18 7 55 4 mon ev. 6 7 55 4 mon ev. 6 7 55 5 9 0 27 1 0 9	5 5 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	7 65 11 6 22 8 7 55 12 7 27 8 7 55 12 8 29 9 7 55 13 9 29 10 7 55 14 10 26 11	7 55 15 11 21 11 7 55 16 morn. mor 7 45 17 0 15 0 7 45 19 1 10 1 7 45 19 2 4 2	7 35 20 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 0 3 0	7 1 1 5 6 5 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
CALENDAR FOR Bultimore; Virginia, Krewicky, AND MISSOURI. Sun Niew, Stat. Moon Riew, Stat. Riew, T 23 4 45 11 19 T 23 4 46 morn. T 23 4 46 morn. T 23 4 46 morn.	7 23 4 49 2 4 7 23 4 50 4 4 51 52 6 7 7 23 4 51 52 6 7 23 4 53 8 6 6	7 22 4 55 7 22 4 55 7 22 4 56 7 22 4 57 7 21 4 57	7 214 59 11 7 215 0 mo 7 205 1 0 7 195 2 1 7 195 4 2	7 1185 6 7 1175 7 7 1165 8 7 165 9r	7 155 12 7 145 13 7 135 14 7 125 15 7 115 17 7 105 18
	8.7.7.8.0 S.F.T.₹.8.0				25 27 28 30 83 83 83 84 84 85 84 84 85 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84
CALENDAR FOR CONT. VEW YORK CIty; Philla. CONT., NEW JERSKY, PENS., OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLI'S. SUB. SUB. Rices. Rices. Rices. R. W. H.	4 45 2 52 4 46 4 7 4 48 6 31 4 49 sets.	4 50 5 59 9 4 51 7 8 9 4 52 8 15 10 4 53 9 19 11 4 51 10 21 mo	55 11 21 0 2 57 morn. 0 42 58 0 20 1 24 0 2 18 3 3	5 5 1 5 17 4 9 9 5 5 3 4 17 5 18 6 25 5 6 11 7 18 6 15 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5	9 6 50 9 24 10 8 0 10 2 11 9 10 10 41 12 10 20 11 21 14 11 31 ev. 1 15 morn. 0 44
CALENDAR FOR New England, New York State, Muni'n, Wisconsin, And On W. Sun Sun Moon H. W. Sun R. H. H. R. H.	7 324 4 0 2 54 7 13 7 32 4 4 0 2 55 7 13 7 32 4 4 2 5 26 9 31 7 32 4 4 3 6 36 10 28 7 32 4 4 4 8ets.	7 31 4 45 5 54 mon 7 31 4 46 7 3 0 7 31 4 47 8 11 0 7 30 4 48 9 17 1 7 30 4 49 10 20 2	7 29 4 51 11 21 3 7 29 4 52 11 21 3 7 29 4 52 morn. 3 7 28 4 53 0 21 4 7 28 4 51 1 21 5 7 27 4 55 2 21 6	388886	7 22 5 4 6 46 ev. 7 21 5 6 7 57 1 7 20 5 7 9 8 1 7 7 19 5 8 10 20 2 7 7 18 5 10 11 32 3 7 17 5 11 morn. 3
S 18 18 S Sun's deol. S	**************************************	1222222 122222 1342222	288888 28884	19 20 38 48 15 60 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	111118181111
Day of Wonth.					38888888888888888888888888888888888888

2d MONTI	11.		FE	BF	R U A	R	Υ,	185	33.			28	DA	YS.
MOON'S PI	HASES		BOST	ON	NEW	YORK	BAI	.TIM'R	к сн	ARLE	S'N	SUN	N M	KRID.
Third Quarte New Moon · First Quarter Full Moon	:	1 8 15 23	0 50	mo. mo. ev.	0 3 10 1	5 mo. 8 mo. 6 ev. 8 ev.	0 0 10 2	54 me 27 me 5 ev 17 ev	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}$	4 6	mo. ev.	1 9 17 25	0 1 0 1	4 33 4 17 3 16
CALENDAR FOR CALENDAR FOR time Kentucky, Lina, Tenn., Geogeta, A Missout. Missis, And Longiana, And Loristana,	Sun Sun Moon Sun Sun Moon H.W. Risea, Sets. Risea. Risea. Srts. Risea. Cn'rox	и п. и и и и и и и и и и и и и и и и и и	5 20 1 52 6 56 5 32 1 5 2 1 6 56 5 33 2 1 6 56 5 33 2 2 1 5 5 5 5 5 3 1 3 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5 24 5 16 6 54 5 35 4 56 5 5 5 6 6 5 6 5 6 5 5 5 6 6 5 6 5	5 26 sets. 6 525 37 sets. 7 5 27 5 59 6 52 5 38 6 12 8	5 30 8 7 6 50 5 40 8 12 9 5 31 9 8 6 49 5 41 9 9 10	58 5 32 10 7 6 48 5 42 10 5 10 5 10 5 15	5 34 morn. 6 46 5 43 11 54 5 35 0 3 6 45 5 44 morn.	200	5 40 3 55 6 41 5 48 3 36 5 41 4 48 6 40 5 49 4 29	42 5 36 6 39 5 49 5 18 43 6 18 6 38 5 50 6 3	44 rises. 6 37 5 51 rises, 46 6 56 6 35 5 52 7 2	6 34 5 53 8 9 6 33 5 54 9 16	31 6 32 5 54 10 24 44 6 31 5 55 11 32
. Meek.	Day o	/ =	¥T.			≱Ęċ								
Month.	Day o		es es 4	420	· ∞ ~1	10	222	12	212	19	25.23	없다	28	22.88
Phi Phi r, Pr	Rises. N. Youx	п. ж. п. 0 42 1	1 55 2 26 3 7 3 37 4 17 4 57	5 20 6	sets. S	98-	10 7 11 11 6 mor	morn. 0 0 6 0	32 4 c	000 40		rises. 8	9 20 10 22	33 11 46 11
CALENDAR H New York City; CONN, New JEBER OHIO, INDIANA, AN	Sun Sun Rises, Sets.	* S	200	100	000	7 25 27 7 15 28	59 5	5000	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200		48	455	6 42 5 45 6 41 5 46	6 39 5 48 6 38 5 49
FOR Engla	Riges, Bost'n.	5 4	1 58 5 26 3 12 6 37 4 22 7 57	10 10	11 52 mon	2 2 1 2	00 00 C1 C1	morn. 3 6 0 8 3 41			10	es.		20.00
CALENDAR FOR Boston; New Engl New York State, Mt Wisconsin, and lowa.	Rines. Sets.	5 K	7 155 14 7 145 15 7 135 16	5 18 5 19	222	828 828		0 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	6 56 5 33 6 55 5 33 6 55 5 33	88	88	453	6 44 5 43	6 41 5 46 6 39 5 47
dect. S.	•,ung	. 83	16 40 57 16 23 18 16 5 20	28	600	222	32	3131	49 28	9	133	39	325	10
Meek.	Der o		≱Ę.											
Month.	Day o		⊗ ∞ 4	9 O P	1-00	11	355	151	272	200	222	822	28	228

3d MONT	н.	MA	RCH,	1853.		31 DAYS.
MOON'S P	HASES	BOSTON.	NEW YORK	BALTIM'RE. CH	ARLES'N.	SUN ON MERID.
Third Quart New Moon First Quarte Full Moon Third Quart	9 r · · · · 17 25	8 56 mo. 3 35 ev. 6 50 ev. 1 36 mo. 4 58 ev.	8 44 mo. 3 23 ev. 6 38 ev. 1 24 mo. 4 46 ev.	8 33 mo 3 12 ev. 6 27 ev. 1 13 mo. 4 35 ev.	59 ev. 14 ev. 0 mo.	D H M 6. 1 0 12 32 9 0 10 41 17 0 8 27 25 0 6 1
T. FOR CALENDAR FOR CALENDAR FOR CHARTCEW. SWITCH. MISSIS, AND LOURIAN. MISSIS, AND LOURIAN. MISSIS, AND LOURIAN. MISSIS, AND LOURIAN.	6 30 5 56 morn. 11. 8.	10 6 26 5 55 2 30 6 6 25 5 59 3 47 55 6 24 6 0 4 38 36 6 22 6 1 5 21 11 6 21 6 1 5 59 6 20 6 9 8 8	55 6 18 6 3 6 58 8 55 8 55 6 17 6 4 7 54 9 54 6 16 6 4 8 49 9 53 6 15 6 5 9 44 10 51 6 13 6 6 10 40 10	50 6 12 6 7 11 35 11 7. 6 11 6 7 mon. 11 45 6 96 9 0 31 mo 45 6 86 9 0 31 mo 27 6 5 6 10 2 19 1 27 6 5 6 6 1 3 9 2	6 36 12 4 37 5 6 2 6 12 5 16 6 6 6 13 rises.	13 5 55 6 14 8 7 28 5 56 6 15 9 18 44 5 55 6 16 10 29 57 5 54 6 17 11 39 1 n. 5 52 6 17 mom. 1 4 5 51 6 18 0 45 1
CALENDAR I Bultimore; GINIA, Kanti GINIA, Kanti AND Missoria AND Missoria Buses, Seta, H	Tu 6 35 5 51 Tu 6 32 5 52 Tu 6 32 5 52 Tu 6 32 5 53 5 52 Tu 6 32 5 53 5 53 Tu 6 32 5 53 5 53 Tu 6 32 5 53 5 53 Tu 6 32 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	ra # Kr≥	Th 6 21 6 0 1 8 6	Tu 6 136 6 1 Th 6 126 71 Fr 6 106 8 Sa 6 76 10 M 6 5 6 10	Tu 6 26 13 W 6 16 13 Th 5 59 6 14 1 Fr 5 57 6 15 1	Sa. 5 56 6 16 M. 5 54 6 17 M. 5 55 6 18 Tu 5 51 6 19 W. 5 49 6 20 Th 5 48 6 21
Day of Month	1 -000-	420500	,64564	15 17 18 19 20 20	38828	388888
CALENDAR FOR New York City; Phillin, CONN, New Jersey, Peny, Outo, Indawa, and India. Sun Mon H W Ruse, Sets, Ruses, N York	8855× 2222× 2222×	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	22.6 20.6 13.6 20.6 17.6 20.5 17.6 20.5 17.6 20.5 17.6 20.5 17.6 20.5 20.5 20.5 20.5 20.5 20.5 20.5 20.5	1 00000	26 13 4 53 6 0 6 14 5 27 7 7 59 6 15 rises. 7 7 6 16 6 59 8	55 6 17 8 14 9 54 6 18 18 19 19 55 6 19 10 47 10 6 20 morn 11 49 6 21 0 112 47 6 22 1 9 ev,
CALENDAR FOR Boston; New England, New York Stark, Micht's, Wisconstry, And Down. Sun Sun Moon H W. Star Seris, Ruses, Bost x.	.0000 0000 0000	6 31 5 52 6 20 6 6 20 5 5 6 20 6 6 20 5 5 7 6 16 11 11 6 20 5 5 5 8 6 16 11 11 6 5 5 5 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 23 5 59 6 53 mol 6 21 6 0 7 55 0 6 19 6 1 8 56 1 6 17 6 3 9 57 1 6 16 6 4 10 57 2	6 146 511 6 126 6 mou 6 106 7 0 6 96 8 1 6 76 10 2 6 36 11 3	6 26 13 4 56 9 6 0 6 14 5 29 10 5 58 6 15 rises.	64595588
Sun's decl. S	42 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50		1000000 1000000 1000000000000000000000	05 55 50 1 10 27 50 0 46 45 45 0 23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	0111 24188	5000000 500000 5000000 500000000000000
Day of Week.				UP TES S ■ N		
Day of Month.	1 -000	+1201-0C	,51381	282222	ន្តន្តន្តន	3888488

4th MON	TH.		AF	R	LL,	18	53.			30	DA'	YS.
MOON'S	PHASES.		BOSTON.	NEV	v York	BAL	TIMTRE	CHA	RLES'N	sun	on ME	RID.
New Moon First Quar Full Moon Third Qua	ter · · · ·	16 23 1	7 13 mo. 0 1 ev. 0 28 mo. 2 7 mo.	10	1 mo. 49 mo. 16 mo. 55 mo.	11 10	50 mo. 38 mo. 5 mo. 44 mo.	11 9	37 mo 25 mo 52 mo 31 mo	9 17	0 3 0 1 morni 11 57	32
th Caro- eta, Ata	C H C	- m v		n oo o	000	2==	2 morn. 3 0 35 1 1 47	3 17	5 41 7 9		-	ev. 34
DAR H FNOR GROEG LOUIS	Rises.	1831	4400 892	26ts. 7 37 8 29	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	morn 0 19	1 1 1 2 31 31	2 4 5	4 56 4 56 rises.	8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	11 37 morn.	0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 =
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			0 1 1 4 C									_
FOR VIEWNTUCKY, URI.	Rise C	.00 to ≥	4400	sers 2	10 40 10 40 37	1 60	~⇔	322	4 24 4 54 rises.	∞ o o o		0 53
B	Hes. Se	999	44888	9 0 0 6	9099 8000 8000 8000	266 256 856 856 856	9 9 9 8 25 8	196	16 6 42 15 6 43 13 6 44	12 6 45 11 6 46	-1000	6 6 50 4 6 50
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of Month.			4000°						2222 2222			
Pa,	Si 1	88.6	- 12 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	80	30.	niorn. 0 4	4 28 4 4	- ~	26 9 9		45.55	35
CALENDAR FOR ew York City; Philpa, Conn., New Jerrey, Print, Outo, Indiana, and Lill's.	Z Z	200	9555 655 655 655 655 655 655 655 655 655	55	444 111 1111		25 10 10 10 10 10		25.53 5.7∞ 5.7∞			57 ev.
CALENDAR York City; N., New Jerr N., Indiana, An		01 m <		i t~ 00	6.91	37 morn. 38 0 36	39 1 25 40 2 10 41 2 49	0,00	65.4 16.4 18e	860	O III	3 6
CALEN New York CONN., NEW OHIO, INDIA	11.0	ဖြစ	9999		တ္တတ္	ဖွေ့ဖ	20 6 3 20 6 4 19 6 4	999	999	4 3 1	000	200 200 200 200
_ Z.	3 6 7	14.44.5	2833 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000							-		
FOR England, B. Michi's, lows.	50		2001 2001 2002	=			844 535 474		9 41 10 26 11 9		1 57 2 45 2 45	24 24 24 24 24
AR FOR W Engl TATE, MIL AND JOWA		2 9 6	865	4 4 2 2			22 23		38 %	47	Ĕ	47
CALENDAR ON; New 7 YORK STAT CONSIN, AND Sun Mon		888	2000 2000 4400 3		8888 9011		<u> </u>	444		50 51 50 19 50	12.53 12.53 12.53 13.53	26.5
CALENDAR FOR Boston; New England, New York Stark, Michi's, Wiscossis, and lowe.	- 1	25 43 25 43 36 6 6			5 2 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	23			0.0	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200		4 586
			23 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28									
.M. decl. W.			6 38 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4									
of Week.	T Day	S M N	TATE	Z SZ ≇	\¤ _u p	TH	Z M Z	ī≱ŧ	Fr	e E	≱fl.	Sa
of Month.	- Day	. cv co ≺	100Fa	000	1125	15	12 12 18	285	388	¥88	288	30

5th MONTH.	MAY, 1853.	31 DAYS.
MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON. NEW YORK. BALTIM'RE	CHARLES'N. SUN ON MERID.
New Moon	m. <	H. M. 10 46 ev. 1 11 56 55 0 37 mo. 9 11 56 13 5 32 ev. 17 11 56 9 0 19 ev. 25 11 56 38
Moon Rices. Moon Rices. Moon Rices. R. B. 3		nises. 10 22 19 19 22 11 16 11 16 11 16 11 13 1 13 1 143
		4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Se S	4 4 5 7 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	7 10 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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CALENDAR New York Clty CONN., New Jan OHIO, INDIANA, , , Sun Nickees, Seel., Mis Kines, Seel., Mis Ki	09777777777000	4 4 30 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
New England, New England, New England, New Furth Men's, New England, New England,	252786253788864447867867867867867867867867867867867867867	8 * 8 8 8 8 4 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
CALEN Nav York Wisconsity, Sun Sun Sun Sun Sun Sun Sun 4 57 6 59 4 51 7 0 4 53 7 7 0	। या च च च च च च च च च च च च च च	*****
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6th MONTH		JU	NE, 1	853.		30 DAYS.
MOON'S PHA	SES.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	BALTIM'RE	CHARLES'N	SUN ON MERID
New Moon · · · · First Quarter · Full Moon Third Quarter ·	$ \begin{array}{c c} & 6 \\ & 14 \\ & 21 \\ & 28 \end{array} $	я м. 3 19 ev. 10 43 mo. 1 27 mo. 1 52 mo.	3 7 ev. 10 31 mo. 1 15 mo. 1 40 mo.	2 56 ev. 10 20 mo. 1 4 mo. 1 29 mo.	H. M 2 43 ev. 10 7 mo. 0 51 mo 1 16 mo.	1 11 57 31 9 11 58 55 17 ev. 0 34 25 0 2 17
Charleston; North Curo- LINA, TRNN, GEORGIA, ALA. MISSIN, AND LOUISIANA. Sun Sun Moon H. W. Rises, Sets Rises, Ch'rox	4 54 7 1 2 10 3 4 4 5 4 7 5 7 1 2 3 5 4 4 5 6 7 7 1 2 3 5 4 4 6 7 7 1 2 3 5 4 4 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	4 5 5 4 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	4 53 7 5 9 4 9 9 4 9 6 4 53 7 6 10 28 9 4 11 8 10 4 53 7 6 11 8 10 4 11 4 11 4 53 7 7 morn. mo	4 53 7 7 0 18 0 4 53 7 7 0 0 18 0 18 0 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	4 53,7 9 3 15 5 12 4 51,7 9 4 4 6 9 4 51,7 9 7 8 2 7 54 0 4 54,7 9 9 53 8 45	4 55/7 10 11 12 10 4 55/7 10 11 44,11 4 55/7 10 10 44,11 4 56/7 10 0 13 0 4 56/7 10 0 8 2
CALEYDAR FOR Baltimore; Vir- sina, Kentecky, And Missouri. Sun Sun Moon Riaes, Sets. Rises,	4 37 7 18 2 10 4 36 7 19 2 34		24.7.22.10 24.7.22.10 34.7.22.11 24.7.25.11 25.11	4 31 7 26 0 24 4 31 7 26 0 52 4 34 7 26 1 20 4 34 7 27 1 50 4 31 7 27 2 22	4 35 7 27 3 0 4 35 7 28 3 45 4 35 7 28 13 88 4 35 7 28 9 22 4 35 7 28 9 22 7 28 7 28 10 10	111 <u>6</u> 00-
Day of Week.					00108- 474¥44	2882888 3882888
CALENDAR FOR New York City; Phil'n, Conn., New Jensey, Pens., Outo, Indiana, and Ital's. Sun Sun Moon H.W	* 54%	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	7 25 10 7 10 18 7 25 10 48 10 53 7 29 11 25 11 31 7 29 11 57 morn. 7 30 morn. 0 13	4 30 7 30 0 25 1 1 1 4 30 7 31 0 0 53 1 57 4 30 7 31 1 1 48 4 1 1 48 4 1 1 4 30 7 31 2 19 5 13	4 30 7 32 2 56 6 12 4 30 7 32 3 41 7 9 4 31 7 32 nises. 8 2 4 31 7 32 9 26 8 54 4 31 7 32 10 59 10 35	4 327 33 11 23 11 23 4 32 7 33 11 23 11 23 4 32 7 33 11 30 11 4 33 7 33 0 14 1 53 4 34 7 33 1 3 3 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
GALENDAR FOR New Kork England, New York Stars, McHi's, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Sun Sun Moon H.W. Rises, Sets, Rises, Bost'n.	7 28 2 10 7 28 2 32 8	7 30 3 18 10 7 31 3 45 11 7 31 sets. 11 7 32 8 32 mol	7 33 10 12 7 34 10 53 7 34 11 29 7 35 11 59 7 35 morn.	7 36 0 27 4 7 36 0 53 4 7 36 1 19 6 7 37 1 46 7 7 37 2 16 8	7.37 2.51 9 7.38 3.35 10 7.38 nises. 11 7.38 9.32 11 7.38 10 18 ev.	111 E 0 0 C
Sun's decl. N	0888 . 048	322222 322222 322222	1888888 886411	85588 87588 87588 87588 87588 87588 87588 87588 87588 87588 8758 866 8758 8758	3888888 3888888	4 4 4 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Day of Month.						388888888

7th MONTH.	JULY, 1853.	31 DAYS.
MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON. NEW YORK BALTIM'RE	CHARLES'N SUN ON MERID.
New Moon 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	B M R M H M 6 10 mo. 5 58 mo. 5 47 mo. 5 31 ev. 5 19 ev. 5 8 ev. 9 10 mo. 8 58 mo. 8 47 mo. 5 16 ev. 5 4 ev. 4 53 ev.	B. M D R M 6 5 34 mo. 1 0 3 30 4 55 ev. 9 0 4 53 8 34 mo. 17 0 5 48 4 40 ev. 25 0 6 10
CALENDAR FOR Charleston; North Callina, TRNA. GEORGIA. A MISSIR, AND LOURINA, SER, SER, KIRS. SER, SER, KIRS. SER, SER, SER, SER, SER, SER, SER, SER,	597 10 4 4 7 7 7 9 8 8 11 8 11 8 11 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1	5 87 4 8 85. 5 87 4 9 7 5 97 3 9 41 5 107 2 10 12 5 127 0 11 39 5 127 0 morn. 5 136 59 0 8 5 146 58 0 42
CALENDAR FOR BARHMORE; VIP- GINA, KKNUCKY, AND MISSOURI, Sun Sun Moon Rives, Scta, Misso, II N H. M. B. W. 438 7 28 1 28 4 39 7 28 1 26 4 39 7 28 1 26 4 39 7 28 1 26 4 4 4 0 7 28 3 4 4	21222222222222222222222222222222222222	
	STATES AMENTER SAME	
	201211111111111111111111111111111111111	
CALEXDAR FOR New York CHY; PHI CONN, New Jenser, PR Onto, Indaxa, And LLII Sun Sun Noon H Rises, Sels, Rises, Rises, Rises, 1 25 4 4 35 7 32 2 23 6 4 367 7 32 2 23 6 4 367 7 32 2 25 6 4 367 7 32 2 25 6 4 367 7 32 2 25 6	4 36 7 32 8 42 8 4 38 7 31 8 56 8 4 38 7 31 8 26 10 6 10 6 11 8 30 7 30 10 29 11 8 30 7 30 10 29 11 8 30 7 30 10 29 11 8 30 7 30 10 29 11 8 30 7 30 10 29 11 8 30 7 30 10 8 30 11 8 30 7 30 10 8 30 7 30 7 30 10 8 30 7 30 7 30 7 30 7 30 7 30 7 30 7 3	4 8 7 21 8 46 4 49 7 23 9 21 4 50 7 22 9 50 11 4 51 7 20 10 40 11 4 51 7 20 10 40 11 5 3 7 19 11 12 4 54 7 18 11 53 4 55 7 17 morn. 4 56 7 16 0 23 4 57 7 15 0 57
CALENDAR FOR New England, New York Start, Mont's, Wiscossis, are low. Sun Noon H W New New	4 31 7 37 8 8 53 111 8 8 8 33 1 1	4 44 7 28 9 24 4 4 7 2 5 10 39 4 4 4 7 2 5 10 39 4 4 9 7 2 11 2 4 4 9 7 2 2 11 2 4 4 5 7 2 7 2 11 2 4 5 1 7 2 1 1 2 4 5 1 7 2 1 1 5 4 5 1 7 2 1 1 7 2 1 1 5 4 5 1 7 2 1 1 7 2
SBBB Sun's decl. N	88888888888888888888888888888888888888	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2
	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	

Sth MONTH.		ΑU	GUST,	1853.		31 DAYS.
MOON'S PHASE	s.	BOSTON	NEW YORK.	BALTIM'RE	CHARLES'N	SUN ON MERID.
New Moon First Quarter Full Moon Third Quarter	. 4 11 . 18 . 26	и м. 7 22 ev 10 55 ev 6 11 ev 10 54 me	. 10 43 ev. 5 59 ev.	6 59 ev. 10 32 ev. 5 48 ev. 10 31 mo.	6 46 ev. 10 19 ev. 5 35 ev. 10 18 mo.	1 0 5 59 9 0 5 12 17 0 3 46 25 0 1 48
CALENDAR FOR I SHAW, GROUGLA, A SIS, AND LOUISLANA SIS, AND LOUISLANA SUB Rises. The H.	6 56 2 50 6 6 55 3 43 6 6 54 sets 7	တ္တတ္တ	50 9 58 10 49 10 31 11 48 11 7 mo 47 11 48 0 46 mom. 0 45 0 36 1	6 43 1 31 3 6 42 2 33 4 6 41 3 39 5 6 6 40 rises. 6 39 7 38 7	6 37 8 40 9 8 9 6 34 9 37 10 7 10 7 10 8 10 8 9 9 9 9 10 8 10 8 10 9 10 9 1	000000
ALENDAR FOR altimore; VIr- onna, Kknrucky. And Missouri. Un Sun Moon less. Sets. Rices. In T. 10 1 42	27 9 2 29 27 8 3 23 47 7 6 3 23	6776 6776 6776 777 8830 9830	87 1 9 54 97 0 10 23 10 6 59 10 55 11 6 58 11 32 12 6 57 morr. 13 6 55 0 16	14 6 54 1 10 15 6 53 2 11 16 6 51 3 20 17 6 50 rises. 18 6 49 7 46	22 6 41 9 57 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	000000 0000000000000000000000000000000
			10 Tu Th			33088786 33088786
CALENDAR FOR ONN, WE JESSEN, PR. M. M. W. JESSEN, PR. M.	59 7 12 2 24 7 0 7 11 3 18 7 1 17 10 sets 8	0.82 L C	67 4 9 53 11 77 3 10 21 mor 77 2 10 52 0 87 0 11 28 1 9 6 59 morn. 1 10 6 58 0 11 2	11 6 56 1 4 4 15 12 6 55 2 6 5 38 13 6 54 3 15 6 52 14 6 52 rises. 7 52 15 6 51 7 48 8 42	10 6 49 8 15 9 36 17 6 48 8 40 10 7 19 6 45 9 28 11 18 20 6 45 9 58 11 18 20 6 45 10 55 27 56	10 54 1 3 11 31 1 45 morn. 2 43 0 15 4 4 1 6 5 25 2 4 6 37
ALENDAR FOR Englas New Englas York State, Mich consist, and low a. Sun Moon H. Sun Moon H. Sus Rises. Best. E. H.	15	58 7 13 8 5 mo 59 7 12 8 34 0 0 7 10 9 1 0 1 7 9 9 26 1	8 6 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	8 6 59 0 58 7 9 6 58 1 59 8 10 6 57 3 9 9 111 6 55 rises. 10 12 6 54 7 51 11	136 52 8 17 ev. 156 50 8 40 1 166 49 9 3 1 176 47 9 26 2 186 46 9 50 2	20 6 43 10 48 4 21 6 41 11 25 4 4 22 6 39 morn. 5 23 6 36 1 0 8 24 6 36 1 1 58 9 25 6 31 1 58 9
Sun's decl. N.	184	~832F	245 117 16 16 17 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	19 38 24	304888	9 57 12 9 57 12 9 36 0 9 14 39 8 53 10 8 31 31
						25 Sa Fr 32 Sa Fr 31 W Tu

9th MO	NTH.		SEPT	EMBE	R, 185	3.	30 DAYS.
MOON'	S PHAS	ES.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	BALTIM'RE.	CHARLES'N	SUN ON MERID.
New Moo First Qua Full Moo Third Qu	arter · ·		и м. 6 58 mc 4 14 mc 5 28 mc 5 49 mc	. 4 2 mo. 5 16 mo.	6 35 mo. 3 51 mo. 5 5 mo. 5 26 mo.	п. м 6 22 mo. 3 38 mo. 4 52 mo. 5 13 mo.	D. R. M. S. 1 morning. 9 11 57 7 17 11 54 19 25 11 51 31
CALENDAR FOR Charleston; North Caro- LINA, TENN, GEORGIA, ALA., MISSIH, AND LOUISIANA.	un Sun Moon H.	6 23 3 29 6 6 22 4 31 7 6 91 5 6 6	38 6 20 7 27 8 38 6 18 7 59 9 39 6 17 8 32 9 40 6 16 9 8 10	40 6 14 9 47 41 6 13 10 32 41 6 12 11 21 42 6 10 mom. 43 6 9 0 23 43 6 8 1 27	44 6 6 2 33 4 45 6 5 3 39 5 5 45 6 4 4 43 6 4 46 6 2 rises, 7 7 8 8 8	447 6 0 7 36 8 48 5 58 8 8 6 9 9 49 5 57 8 37 9 11 10 10 5 5 5 5 9 11 10 5 5 5 5 10 5 5 5 5	11 21 ev. 11 21 ev. 0 0 15 2 0 15 2 14 5 3 17 6 5 3 17 6
CALENDAR FOR Baltimore; Virginity, Kentucky, And Missouri.	un Sun ses. Sets.	380	88888 6666 88888	36 6 18 9 37 6 17 10 38 6 15 11 39 6 14 mo 40 6 10 1	421 6 9 2 43 6 4 43 6 6 4 41 6 6 4 7 1 se 4 5 6 6 4 7 1 se 4 5 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	844468 84666 94666	51 11 49 11 46 0 44 1 43 3
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f Month.	Dayo	- ex c	041001		#29 129 139 139 139 139 139 139 139 139 139 13	<u> </u>	888888
OAR FOR City; PhiPu, Jersey, Penn, va, and Let's.	ses. N. Y		7 29 9 25 7 56 10 1 8 23 10 36 8 54 11 14	28 11 9 0 0 10 1 0 0 0 10 1 10 1 0 10	000400	182228	55 70 50 10 50 64 7
CALENDAR F New York City; Conn, New Jerser Ohio, Indiana, and	un St	30 00 30 00 30 00	8888	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	43344	344486	5 52 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
DAR FOR ew England, State, Michi'n, and lowa.	Board Board	3 2 10 28 4 10 11 12 8 8 11 50	50 mor 20 mor 20 mor	86 12 8 15 8 15 8 15 8 15 8 15 8 15 8 15 8	5 8 11 9 8 10 6 8 11 1 9 6 8 11 1 9 6 8 11 1 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	7 27 0 40 7 51 1 13 8 17 1 45 8 46 2 15 9 20 2 46	48 4 43 4 44 7 50 9 59 10
CALENDAR Boston; New New York Stat Wisconsin, and	Sun Sun lises. Sets.	6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	30 6 26 83 6 24 83 6 24 83 6 24 83 6 24 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83	6 21 6 15 19 6 14 5 19 6 14 5 19	6 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	41.66 6 44.65 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	525 51 525 51 525 549 555 545 55 545 57 5 42
decl. N.	sung .	0877	667- 667- 685- 585- 585- 585- 585- 585- 585- 585	6 2 4 4 4 8 8 8 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	68.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89.89	N. 10 31 55 0 57 16 0 57 16 0 12 33 55 17 53 55 17 53 55	0 59 42 1 23 7 1 46 32 2 9 56 2 33 19 2 56 41
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f Month.	Dayo	- CV C) 4 K O F	& c 5 1 5 5	100	- 8 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	888288

10th M	O N Z	rn.			0	C	T	0	B	E.	R	,	18	3 5	3						31	D	A	YS.
MOON'S	РНА	SES.			TON.		NEV	V Y	ORF	۱ .	BAL	TIN	I'RF	E	СН	AR.	LES	то	N.	S	UN	on	ME	RID.
New Mod First Qua Full Moo Third Qu	arter n · ·	. 1	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 9 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$	5 3 10 4 7 4	4 ev 2 m	0.	10 7	35	ev. mo ev. mo		10 7	24	ev. mo ev. mo	•	2 9 16 24	4 10 7 12	1.				1 9 17 25	11		13 21
FOR th Caro-	H. W. CH'TON.	6 42				10 32	morn.	0 13	→ cc			0 29 2 29		8 15	S 45	9 44	10 14	10 48	11 30	ev. 19	1 C.			0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
DAR FOR I; North (Moon Rises.	я. 4 22	sets.	1-10	S 29	10 19	1	100111	2 6					6 36	47	8 27 8	9 13	10 4	Ξ:	7	Ξ	CV.	3	4 11 5 19
CALENDAR FOR Charleston; North Calina, Tenn., Georgia, A Missis, and Louisiana	n Sun es. Sets	ж. 55 5 43			59 5 50 59 5 50				ئ رد		iQ I		5	6	io i				i i	ر ا		16 5 12	$\frac{17}{5}$ 11	18 5 10 18 5 9
2	on Sun Rises	# 10 I	20	100			98 98 98	rn. 6	15 6		28 6		58		54 6 8 8 8 8			_	40 6	0 25	46 6 6	52 6	1 6	9 9 28
N SEN	Sun Moon Sets, Rises.	4 <u>4</u> 2	38 8		388	00 00 00 00 00 00	29 10		250	23 2	21 3	20 4 18 71 8	11	15	14 6	3 =	10	00 i	- 0	5 11	3 D	Q		58. 5
CALENDAR Bultimore; einia, Ken	Sun S Rises. S	5 57 5 H	500	0 -	0 50 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	ක ද වැඩ	מיז	91	6 8 5 5	6	10	15	13	7	15	7 00	19	20	22	2 6	3 2	6 25,5	6 26 5	6 29 4
of Week.		Sa	M >	Tu	7 T	F 0	ਰ ਵਿ	Ħ	L'a N	Th	Fr	υς 20	Z	Tu	= E	Ln Fr	Sa	<u></u>	Z E	Tr.	> i ^c	Fr	Sa	== **
dtnoM lo	Day		೧≀೯೧	44	ာမာ၊	<u>~</u> α	0 00	120	15	13	7,	15 16	17	100	13	Ş.C	S. S.	23	<u>2</u> 2	30	250	28	88	31
OR Phil'a, r, Penn., Illi's.	H. W.	42k				7	0 17		× 4			- 00 - 5 - 70			9 40 14 14	10 44			ev, 30	67 7		5 23	6 23	7 48
OAR F City; JEESE VA, AND	Moon Rises.	#. x 4 12	94	6 53	200	200	10 53	morn.	1 11	2 19	3 26	4 31	5 56	6 22	3 2 2 2	- 00 3 C	8 46	88 6	10 35	11 5/	morn. 0 42	1 50	2 59	5 24
CALENDAR FOR CWY, Philly Conn., New Jersey, Penil Odio, Indiana, and Illi's	Sun Sets.	ж. ж. ж. 58 5 41	ما به		ارماد	210	65 28	io io	ويا و	50		15 5 17	5 5 15			<u>.</u>			3 3 4 0 4	さいと	65.1	75 0	9 4 59	0 4 57 1 4 56
Z	Sun Rises	* CO U	ဂ ဖ	_		9 e	2	0 v	9	9	9 (9	9	9	15 6 1 4 6 1		4 6 2	8 8 8	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	2 0 2 0 3 4 3 4	23 6 2	2° 2° 2° 2°	0 0 0 0 0 0
DAR FOR ew England, State, Michi'n, And Iowa.	Bosr'n.	ж. н. ж. 10 10 45	11	50 morr	10 10 10 10 10	7 14 5 93	6 3 1	55 4 1	n. 6 7 2	00	24 9 4	50 10 25	3 11	Sev.	0 -0	50,1	0 2 1	31 2 4	29 29 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	7 2 2	38 7 9	00	20 5	10 10 25 10 4
ENDAR New ak Stat in, and	Sun Moon Sets. Rises.	40 4	S.	35.00		000 000 000 000	26 10	25 11 (21 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		e :	15 risps	5	9	10 6 4		8 9			0 27 7	0	57 1 4	56 2 6	53 5 5
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EVERY one is familiar with the Daguerreotype, in which not only likenesses of persons, but images of all kinds of objects are transferred from the lens of the eamera obscura, and permanently fixed on metallic plates. Though it is said to have been the joint invention of M. Daguerre and M. Niepee, yet common consent seems to have given it the name of the former. The engraving gives the appearance of the man whose name is thus associated with one of the most interesting discoveries of the age. It was copied from a daguerreotype of M. Daguerre, taken in France by Messrs. Meade.

Wonders of the Heavens.—Sir John Herschel, in an "Essay on the Power of the Telescope to penetrate into Space"—a quality distinct from the magnifying power—says, there are stars so infinitely remote as to be situated at the distance of twelve millions of millions of millions of miles from our earth; so that light, which travels with a velocity of twelve millions of miles in a minute, would require two millions of years for its transit from those distant orbs to our own; while the astronomer who should record the aspect or mutations of such a star, would be relating, not its history at the present day, but that which took place two millions of years gone by.

INFIDELITY CONFOUNDED.—When Thomas Paine resided in New Jersey, he was one day passing the residence of Dr. S—, who was sitting at his door. Paine stopped, and after some general observations, said, "Mr. S—, what a pity it is that a man has not some comprehensive and perfect rule for the government of his life." The doctor replied, "Mr. Paine, there is such a rule." "What is it?" the infidel inquired. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself," was the prompt reply. "Oh," said Paine, abashed and confounded, "that 's in your Bible," and immediately turned away.

Christian Joy.—Let me remember, that the highest joy to the Christian almost always comes through suffering. No flower can bloom in paradise, which is not transplanted from Gethsemane. No one can taste of the fruit of the tree of life, that has not tasted of the fruits of the tree of Calvary. The crown is after the cross.

"THY WILL BE DONE."

Searcher of hearts, from mine erase
All thoughts that should not be;
And in its deep recesses trace
My gratitude to thee!
Hearer of prayer, O guide aright
Each word and deed of mine;
Life's battle teach me how to fight,
And be the victory thine.

Giver of all—for every good
Through the Redeemer came—
For shelter, raiment, and for food,
I thank thee in his name.
Father, and Son, and Holy Ghost,
Thou glorious Three in One,
Thou knowest best what I need most,
And let thy will be done.

CHRIST OUR Example.—How convincing, how animating is our Saviour's example! How loudly, how persuasively, does his conduct preach! Would you learn submission to parental authority? Sec him, notwithstanding his exalted character, cheerfully subjecting himself to the will of his parents, and laboring with them as a mechanic for almost thirty years. Would you learn contentment with a poor and low condition? See him destitute of a place where to lay his head. Would you learn active beneficence? See him going about doing good. Would you learn to be fervent and constant in devotional exercises? See him rising for prayer before the dawn of day. Would you learn in what manner to treat your brethren? See him washing his disciples' feet. Would you learn filial piety? See him forgetting his sufferings, while in the agonies of death, to provide another son for his desolate mother. Would you learn in what manner to pray for relief under afflictions? See him in the garden. Would you learn how to bear insults and injuries? See him on the cross. In short, there is no Christian grace or virtue, which it was proper for a perfectly innocent being to possess, which is not beautifully exemplified in his life; and there is scarce any situation, however perplexing, in which the Christian who is at a loss to know how he ought to act, may not derive sufficient instruction from the example of his divine Master. Payson.

TRUST IN GOD.—There is a beautiful butterfly. Look at it, and let them of little faith look at it. Some mothers grow grey with thinking what will become of their children in this hard and wicked world. One might wonder how the butterfly could live in tempestuous nights, in whirlwinds and in storms; but I have noticed it secure and dry under a broad leaf, while rivers have been flooded and tall trees uprooted.

FITNESS FOR HEAVEN.—Let us not delude ourselves. They who are not made saints in the state of grace, shall never be saints in glory. The stones which are appointed for that glorious temple above are hewn and polished, and prepared for it here, as the stones were wrought and prepared in the mountains for building the temple at Jerusalem.

Leighton.

ETERNAL PEACE AND PRESENT DUTY.—Neglect nothing, says McCheyne, to secure your eternal peace, more than if you had been certified that you should die within the day; nor mind any thing that your secular obligations and duties demand of you, less than if you had been insured to live fifty years more.



A CHRISTIAN FAMILY EXPOSED TO WILD BEASTS IN THE ARENA.—Historians usually reckon ten general persecutions of the early Christians, by the Roman emperors; extending from the first, under Nero, A. D. 31, to the tenth, under Dioeletian, A. D. 303. In the last, it is said that 17,000 Christians were slain in a single month, and that during the ten years of its continuance 144,000 were put to death by violence in Egypt alone, while 700,000 died through the sufferings of banishment and the fatigues of the public works, to which they were condemned. The engraving represents a Christian family in the amphitheatre, where they have been thrown to be devoured by hungry wild beasts, for the amusement of the heathen populace.

Worldly Professors.—Too many persons seem to use their religion as a diver does his bell, to venture down into the depths of worldliness with safety, and there grope for pearls, with just so much of heaven's air as will keep them from suffocating, and no more; and some, alas, as at times is the case with the diver, are suffocated in the experiment.

MAN BY NATURE, BY GRACE, AND IN GLORY.

BY NATURE.

"Dead in trespasses and sin,"

"Vile," "polluted," and "unclean;"
"Naked," "miserable," "blind,"
"Darkened" in his "heart" and "mind,"
"Satan's slave," a "child of wrath,"
Wandering, "helpless," from the path,
"Without hope," and "without God,"
"Without strength" to seek the road;
"Knowing nothing," "hating life,"
"Speaking evil," "sowing strife,"

"In the way that leads to death,"
His best hope "a puff of breath;"
"Of the world," he hath no rest,
Peace a stranger to his breast;

"Hating God," who "knows him not,"
God is not in all his thought;"
A "despiser" of the word;

A "despiser" of the word; One who "will not" seek the Lord; But "stout-hearted," void of faith, And "condemned" to endless death.

BY GRACE.

Quickened" by the voice of God;
Cleansed" by his atoning blood,
Clothed," and "blessed;" light is given;
Darkness from his spirit driven:
See, "the Son has made him free,"
And he "walks at liberty."
He is an "adopted son,"
Dwelt in by the Holy One!

He has found the pathway "strait," "Leading to the heavenly gate." He is "strong in Christ the Lord,"
And he loves his holy word.
Now he knows the "better part,"
God has given a fleshly heart.
He will "follow after peace,"
Own the "Lord is righteousness."
He is "holy," "true," and "just;"
"In the Lord he puts his trust;"

Living, lives a life of faith; Dying, triumphs over death!

IN GLORY.

"Life eternal" shall be his; He shall "see Him as he is;" He shall "know as he is known;" He shall love the Lord alone; All his sorrows shall be o'er; Sin shall never grieve him more."

"Faith shall then be lost in sight;"
God shall be his glorious light;
He shall see Him "face to face,"
Who has saved him by his grace.

"Like" his Saviour, he shall be Sharer in his majesty. He shall "enter into rest;", He shall mingle with the blest; He shall cast his purchased crown At the Saviour's footstool down.

"Filled and satisfied" with joy, Naught shall burden, fade, or cloy; Death shall ne'er his bliss dissever; He shall be "with Christ" for ever.

Do we know how to Pray?—The Rev. Dr. Hamilton of Leeds, while solemnly enforcing on the church its duty in reference to the conversion of the world, asks the following significant questions: "And has not the church almost to learn what is the power of prayer? What conception have we of believing prayer, which opens heaven? What of persevering prayer, which causes us to stand continually upon the watchtower in the daytime, and which sets us in our ward whole nights? What of importunate prayer, which storms heaven with its 'violence and force?' What of united prayer, 'gathering us together to ask help of the Lord?' What of consistent prayer, which regards no iniquity in our hearts? What of practical prayer, which fulfils itself? Let but such prayer be understood, let our spirit but 'break with such longing,' and the expectations of our bosoms shall not be delayed. 'And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear.'"

FAITHFUL IN EVERY THING.—A Christian, says John Newton, should never plead spirituality for being an idler or a sloven. If he be but a shoeblack, he should be the best in the parish.



PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.—The President's House at Washington is an elegant edifiee of freestone, painted white, so as to have at a little distance the appearance of white marble. It stands near the centre of a park of 20 acres, and at an elevation of 44 feet above the Potomae, of which there is a fine view from its southern front. The building is 170 feet long and 86 feet deep. The northern front is ornamented with a fine Ionic portico with lofty columns, while the southern front opens upon the extensive garden attached to the building. The interior is well constructed; but has been said to be furnished in a style more becoming a public hotel, than the mansion occupied by the President of the United States.

WHAT IS HAPPINESS ?- Every thinking man will look round him, when he reflects on his situation in this world, and will ask, What will meet my ease? What is it that I want? What will satisfy me? I look at the RICH, and I see Ahab, in the midst of all his riches, siek at heart for a garden of herbs. I see Dives, after all his wealth, lifting up his eyes in hell, and begging for a drop of water to cool the rage of his sufferings. I see the rich fool summoned away at the very moment when he was exulting in his hoards. If I look at the WISE, I see Solomon with all his wisdom, aeting like a fool; and I know, that if I possessed all his wisdom, were I left to myself I should act as he did. I see Ahithophel, with all his policy, hanging himself for vexation. If I turn to men of PLEASURE, I see that the very sum of all pleasure is, that it is Satan's bed, into which he easts his slaves. I see Esau selling his birthright for a mess of pottage. If I think of nonor, take a walk in Westminster Abbey-thero is an end of all inquiry. There I walk among the mighty dead! There is the winding up of human glory! And what remains of the greatest men of my country? A boasting epitaph! None of these things can satisfy me. I must meet death-I must meet judgment—I must meet God—I must meet eternity! Cecil.

FIRST AND LAST THOUGHTS.—In matters of conscience, first thoughts are best; in matters of prudence, last thoughts are best.

RAIN FROM HEAVEN.—A little girl in Yorkshire, England, living in a neighborhood where water was scarce, saved as much rain-water as she could, and sold it to the washerwomen at a cent a bucket; and by this means obtained nearly five dollars for the Church Missionary Society. When she brought her contribution to the secretary, she did not wish her name attached to it; but he told her that it must be recorded as coming from some one. "Call it, then," said she, "RAIN FROM HEAVEN."

GOD PROVIDETH FOR THE MORROW .- By Bishop Heber.

Lo, the lilies of the field, How their leaves instruction yield! Hark to nature's lesson given By the blessed birds of heaven! Every bush and tufted tree Warbles sweet philosophy. Mortal, fly from doubt and sorrow; God provideth for the morrow.

Say, with richer erimson glows The kingly mantle than the rose? Say, have kings more wholesome fare Than we poor citizens of air? Barns nor hoarded grain have we, Yet we carol merrily. Mortal, fly from doubt and sorrow; God provideth for the morrow.

One there lives, whose guardian eye Guides our humble destiny; One there lives, who, Lord of all, Keeps our feathers lest they fall: Pass we blithely, then, the time, Fearless of the snare and lime, Free from doubt and faithless sorrow; God provideth for the morrow.

That one Word.—"I never can forget that word which was once whispered to me in an inquiry-meeting. A young Christian friend who was yearning for my salvation, came up to me as I sat in my pew, and simply whispered 'Eternity' in my ear, with great solemnity and tenderness, and then left me. That word made me think, and I found no peace till I came to the cross."

The sainted McCheyne was once riding by a quarry, and stopped to look in at the engine-house. The fireman had just opened the door to feed the furnace with fresh fuel, when McCheyne, pointing to the bright, hot flame, said mildly to the man, "Does that fire remind you of any thing?" The man could not get rid of the solemn question. To him it was an effectual arrow of conviction. It led him to the house of God, and will lead him, we trust, to heaven.

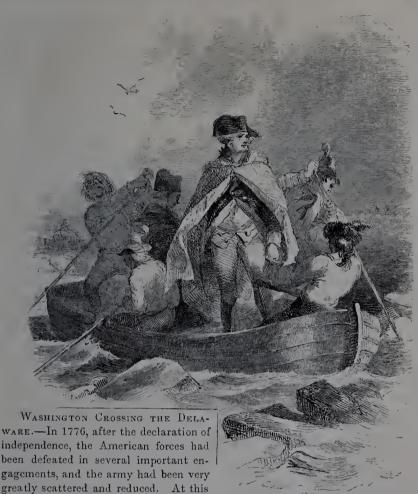
A single remark of the Rev. Charles Simcon, on the blessings which had resulted from the labors of Dr. Carey in India, first arrested the attention of Henry Martyn to the cause of missions. His mind began to stir under the new thought, and a perusal of the life of Brainerd fixed him in his resolution to give himself to the missionary work among the heathen.

Harlan Page once went through his Sabbath-school to get the spiritual census of the school. Coming to one of the teachers he said, "Shall I put you down as having a hope in Christ?" The teacher replied, "No." "Then," said he very tenderly, "I will put you down as having no hope." He closed his little book and left him. That was enough. God gave that young man's soul no rest till he found hope through the cross.

Fellow-disciple, have you never yet spoken one word to an impenitent friend about the most momentous of all questions? Then I fear you will find no one in heaven whom you were the means, under God, of sending there. Though you may reach the "many mansions," I fear your crown will glitter with no splendors. It will be a starless crown.

A TENDER CONSCIENCE.—A tender conscience is an inestimable blessing: that is, a conscience not only quick to discern what is evil, but instantly to shun it, as the cyclid closes itself against a mote.

T. Adams.



critical period, Washington, far from being discouraged, resolved upon a bold stroke which should encourage his own troops, and strike terror into the forces of the enemy. From his camp on the west side of the Delaware, he crossed the river at midnight, December 25, 1776, with some 5,000 or 6,000 men, attacked the British army on the Jersey side, took about 1,000 prisoners, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition, and returned in safety to his own camp again. The engraving is designed to represent him in the act of crossing the river to lead his troops to the attack.

THE CHRISTIAN IN THE WORLD.—A Christian in the world, says John Newton, is like a man transacting his affairs in the rain. He will not suddenly leave his business because it rains, but the moment that business is done, he is off: as is said in the Acts of the Apostles, "Being let go, they went to their own company."

LIBERTY.—Liberty is the bliss of heaven and the freedom of earth, and it will yet be the destiny of man.

THE BIBLE.—The American colonists brought with them, from the old world, a full portion of all the riches of the past, in science, in art, in morals, religion, and literature. The Bible came with them. And it is not to be doubted, that to the free and universal use of the Bible in that age, men were much indebted for right views of civil liberty. The Bible is a book of faith and a book of doctrine; but it is also a book which teaches man his individual responsibility, his own dignity and equality with his fellow-men.

Bunker-Hill Address.

THE BIBLE.

Millions of pilgrims throng earth's roads,
Bearing their baubles or their loads
Down to eternal night;
One humble path that never bends,
Narrow, and rough, and steep, ascends
From darkness into light.

Is there a guide to show that path? The Bible. He alone, who hath
The Bible, need not stray;
Yet he who hath, and will not give
That heavenly guide to all who live,
Himself shall lose the way.

IMAGERY OF SCRIPTURE.—How majestic is the imagery of Scripture, when it presents to us our Maker and God as feeding all the orders of his animate creation, and ministering continually what they as constantly need, for the sustentation of the life which he has bestowed upon them. "The eyes of all wait upon thee, and thou givest them their meat in duc season; thou openest thy hand and satisfiest the desire of every living thing." "He giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens which cry." The sea-gull, winnowing the salt and wintry air along our coasts; the petrel, twittering in the storm over the far blue waves of mid-ocean; and all the tribes that cleave the air, or traverse the deep paths of the seas, or rove our earth, look up to his daily vigilance and bounty, under the pressure of their daily necessities. To him the roaring of the beast, and the chirping of the bird, and the buzzing of the insect, are but one vast symphony of supplication from the host which he feeds. To his capacious garners their successive generations have resorted, and yet those stores are not spent; neither has the heavenly Provider failed in his resources, nor have the expectant pensioners been left to famish. Dr. Williams.

Piety.—When we speak of piety, says Dr. Spring, we nean something more than a name. By piety, we mean the religion of principle, in distinction from the religion of impulse; a spiritual religion, in distinction from a religion of forms; a religion of which the Spirit of God, and not the wisdom, or the will of man, is the author; a self-denying, and not a self-indulgent religion; a religion that has a heavenward, and not an earthly tendency; a practical religion in opposition to the abstractions of theory; and a religion that is so full of Christ, that he is at the basis of all its duties and hopes, its centre, its living head, and its glory.

Not Plainer.—When Rev. Thomas Scott, the celebrated commentator on the Bible, had published an edition of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress with expository notes, he benevolently presented a copy to one of his poor parishioners. Meeting him soon after, Mr. Scott inquired whether he had read it. The reply was, "Yes, sir." "Do you think you understand it?" "O yes, sir," was the answer; "and I hope before long that I shall be able to understand the notes."

CURIOSITY IN CHILDREN.—Children should always be heard, and fairly and kindly answered, when they ask after any thing they would know and desire to be informed about. Curiosity should be as carefully cherished in children as other appetites suppressed.



Travelling in the East.—Some of the modes of travelling in the East may here be seen. The palanquin is usually borne, as in the picture, by four men, while others follow, as seen on the left, to exchange places with them every six or seven miles. And if travelling is continued in the night, a torch-bearer has to be taken to frighten the wild beasts by the glare of the flame. In the march of an army, the leaders generally travel on horseback, while elephants are used chiefly to carry the burdens.

How Often Shall I Pray?—As often as the language of prayer is in my heart; as often as I see my need of help; as often as I feel the power of temptation; as often as I am made sensible of any spiritual declension, or feel the aggression of a worldly, earthly spirit.

Self-interest.—He who makes an idol of his interest, will often make a martyr of his integrity.

Christianity.—There is no true domestic happiness where Christianity is not the law of the family; there is no security against perfidy and the breach of the social compact, where the gospel, in its restraining power, is not felt; there is no political freedom, that is worthy of the name, where the law of the land is not soincident with the law of the Bible, the law of Christ.

THE CHRISTIAN WARFARE.

Soldier, go—but not to claim
Mouldering spoils of earthborn treasure;
Not to build a vaunting name,
Not to dwell in tents of pleasure.
Dream not that the way is smooth,
Hope not that the thorns are roses;
Turn no wistful eye of youth
Where the sunny beam reposes:
Thou hast sterner work to do,
Hosts to cut thy passage through;

Soldier, rest—but not for thee Spreads the world her downy pillow: On the rock thy couch must be, While around thee chafes the billow: Thine must be a watchful sleep, Wearier than another's waking;

Close behind thee gulfs are burning-

Forward! there is no returning.

Such a charge as thou dost keep,
Brooks no moment of forsaking.
Sleep as on the battle-field,
Girded—grasping sword and shield:
Foes thou canst not name or number,
Steal upon thy broken slumber.

Soldier, rise—the war is done;
Lo, the hosts of hell are flying:
'T was thy Lord the battle won;
Jesus vanquished them by dying.
Pass the stream, before thee lies
All the conquered land of glory:
Hark! what songs of rapture rise,
These proclaim the victor's story.
Soldier, lay thy weapons down,
Quit the sword, and take the crown:
Triumph! all thy foes are banished;
Death is slain, and earth is vanished!

THE PRAYERS OF CHILDREN .- The practice, I believe, is universal, among all parents who feel it to be their duty to bring up their children in the "nurture and admonition of the Lord," to begin as early as possible to lead them to unitc in the prayers which are made with them, and also to pray for themselves. This is regarded as an essential element of their religious training; while an abundant experience shows what a mighty influence it has upon their future religious development and character. The recollection of the times and circumstances when the pious mother prayed with her little one, and taught him how to offer up his own prayer, and of the morning and evening devotions of the family circle where he heard the voice of a venerated father supplicating the throne of grace, clings to his memory through all the changing scenes of life, and often, in the waywardness or recklessness of youth, and the irreligious worldly-mindedness of manhood, rouses his conscience to give its faithful admonitions, and produces the most salutary and hopeful impressions upon his heart. How many it has rescued from ruin! How many it has been the means, under divine grace, of turning from the broad way of destruction into the path of life! Rev. T. H. Gallaudet.

God ever Near.—Remember, that God is as near to our mouth when we speak, as that man is who leans his ear to our whispers; he is as near to our actions when we act in secret, as they are whom we admit into our confederacy; he is as near to our thoughts when we purpose, will, or design any thing, as is our own soul that conceives them.

Dean Young.

GROW IN GRACE.—Get a step towards heaven—a little further from sin, and a little nearer to God—day by day. Endcavor to master some evil temper, and break loose from some worldly tie, every day.

T. Adams.

READING AND THINKING.—You may glean knowledge by reading, but you must separate the chaff from the wheat by thinking.



BAXTER SENTENCED BY JEFFRIES .- The celebrated Richard Baxter was brought to trial merely for publishing a paraphrase of the New Testament, before the infamous Judge Jeffries, May 30, 1685. An eye-witness of the scene says, "When I saw the meek man stand before the flaming eyes and fierce looks of this bigot, I thought of Paul before Nero. The barbarous usage he received drew plenty of tears from mine eyes, as well as from others of the auditors and spectators." "He," Jeffries, "drove on furiously, like Hannibal over the Alps, with fire and vinegar, pouring all contempt and scorn upon Baxter, as if he had been a link-boy or a knave." He called Baxter an "old blockhead," an "unthankful villain," "a conceited, stubborn, fanatical dog," etc. And when Baxter attempted to speak, Jeffries reviled him, saying, "Richard, Richard, dost thou think we'll hear thee poison the court? Richard, thou art an old fellow, an old knave; thou hast written books enough to load a cart, every one as full of sedition, I might say treason, as an egg is full of meat." "Come, what do you say for yourself, you old knave? Come, speak up! What doth he say? I'm not afraid of you, for all the snivelling calves you have got about you," alluding to some friends of Baxter who stood by him in tears. And after much more similar abuse, mingled with gross profaneness, this monster in human shape, of whom history declares, that "his track was marked with blood and murder," sentenced the man of God to a fine of 500 marks, and to lie in prison till it was paid; and would have had him whipped through the city, but that the other judges would Jeffries himself died a miscrable death in 1689.

THE REAL CHRISTIAN.—No man is so happy as a real Christian; none so rational, so virtuous, so amiable. How little vanity does he feel, though he believes himself united to God. How far is he from abjectness, though he ranks himself with the worms of the earth!

IMPRESSIONS ON THE YOUNG.—Impressions are made on children, as on rocks, by the constant dropping of little influences. What can one drop do? You scarcely see it fall; and presently it rolls away or is evaporated: you cannot, even with a microscope, measure the little indentation it has made. Yet it is the constant repetition of this trifling agency which furrows, and at length hollows out the very granite.

SELF-EXAMINATION .- [FOR THE YOUNG.]

Did I this morn devoutly pray
For God's assistance through the day?
And did I read his sacred word
To make my life therewith accord?
Did I for any purpose try
To hide the truth or tell a lie?
Was I obedient, humble, mild—
To prove myself a Christian child?
Did I my thoughts with prudence guide,
Checking ill-humor, anger, pride?
Did I my lips from aught refrain

That might my fellow-creatures pain? Did I with cheerful patience bear The little ills we all must share? To all my duties through this day Did I a due attention pay? And did I, when the day was o'er, God's watchful care again implore? Saviour, thy grace divine impart, To feed my soul and cleanse my heart, And make me meet for heaven above, To join thy saints in praise and love.

Guarding against Vulgar Language.—There is as much connection between the words and thoughts, as there is between the thoughts and words; the latter are not only the expressions of the former, but they have the power to react upon the soul, and leave the stain of their corruption there. A young man who allows himself to use one profane or vulgar word, has not only shown that there is a foul spot on his mind, but by the utterance of that word he extends that spot and inflames it, till, by indulgence, it will soon pollute and ruin the whole soul. Be careful of your words, as well as your thoughts. If you can control the tongue, that no improper words are pronounced by it, you will soon be able also to control the mind and save that from corruption. You extinguish the fire by smothering it, or by preventing bad thoughts bursting out in language. Never utter a word anywhere which you would be ashamed to speak in the presence of the most refined female, or the most religious man.

EVIL COMPANY.—"I have often wondered," says Jeremy Taylor, "how the fishes can retain their fresh state, and yet live in salt waters, since every thing partakes the nature of the place where it abides, and of that which is around it. So it is with evil company; for, besides that it blemishes our reputation, and makes us thought evil though we be good, it also inclines us insensibly to ill, and works in us, if not an approbation, yet a less dislike of those sins to which our eyes and ears are thus continually inured. For this reason, by the grace of God, I will ever shun it. I may have a bad acquaintance; but I will never have a wicked companion."

A PRAYING CLOSET FOR CHILDREN.—I have read of a father who selected for each of his children a place of retirement, where, unmolested, they might daily read the Scriptures, and pour out their hearts before God. The place was pointed out, and each child solemnly and earnestly enjoined to occupy it. The effect was such as might be expected. They were all distinguished for piety. One of them, at least, became an eminent minister of the gospel.

Parental Training.

CENSURE.—All censure of another is oblique praise of self. It is done in order to show how much one can spare. It has all the invidiousness of self-praise, and all the reproach of falsehood.



LAYARD'S DISCOVERIES AT NINEVEH.—Layard's wonderful discoveries among the ruins of ancient Nineveh, are familiar to many readers. Remains of palaces, and colossal sculptures of the most remarkable character, have been disinterred from the mounds of earth and rubbish which had conecaled them for more than twenty-five hundred years. A large number of these sculptured stones have been brought to England and deposited in the British Museum. One of the most remarkable of these is the colossal winged bull, represented above. The features of the face, the cap on the head, and the arrangement of the hair and beard are Persian; the wings extend over the back. The figure is supposed to represent one of the Assyrian deities, as the attributes of intelligence, strength, and swiftness, are typified by the head of a man, the body of the bull, and the wings of the eagle.

The Family.—The family is the nursery of the future church; and every parent is to his children what his pastor is to him. They are placed under his care, to be trained up "in the way they should go;" to be brought up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." Hence, every family should become "a house of prayer," a nursery of piety, a vestibule of the church, a preparatory department in which the infant mind is trained for a place in Zion. And every parent should be a priest over his family, a shepherd, spiritual guide, teacher, and protector of the infant immortals intrusted to him. It is thus the duty of every parent to consecrate his children to God, and instruct them in his ways.

SPEAK NOT HARSHLY.

Speak not harshly—much of care Every human heart must bear; Enough of shadows darkly lie Veiled within the sunniest eye. By thy childhood's gushing tears, By thy griefs of after-years; By the anguish thou dost know, Add not to another's woe.

Speak not harshly—much of sin,

Dwelleth every heart within; In its closely covered cells, Many a wayward passion dwells. By the many hours misspent, By the gifts to errors lent, By the wrong thou didst not shun, By the good thou hast not done, With a lenient spirit scan

The weakness of thy fellow-man.

Woman's Sphere.—The true place of a cultivated woman is at the head of an enlightened home, dispensing its courtesies and charities, performing its daily labors and its higher duties, training up her children from the earliest dawn of life, and doing the last offices of kindness and devotion to the sick and the dying. Women peculiarly endowed, may find their happiness in other spheres. The future wife and mother may find healthful and useful occupation for a time as a teacher. But as a general thing, it is only in the diversified experience of a Christian home, that a cultivated woman can find exercise for all her faculties and all her affections. Any remedy for the wrongs of woman which does not look to this as the main thing, must fall short of its proper end.

Social Intercourse.—We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties, and maintains good order; who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of general society; whose deportment is upright and whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so distant from all natural claim as the reluctant and backward sympathy, the forced smile, the checked conversation, the hesitating compliance the well-off are too apt to manifest to those a little down, with whom, in comparison of intellect and principles of virtue, they frequently sink into insignificance.

Webster.

Domestic Happiness.—Six things, says Hamilton, are requisite to create a "happy home." Integrity must be the architect, and tidiness the upholsterer. It must be warmed by affection, lighted up with cheerfulness; and industry must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere and bringing in fresh salubrity day by day; while over all, as a protecting canopy and glory, nothing will suffice except the blessing of God.

Self-control.—Let not any one say, says Locke, that he cannot govern his passions, nor hinder them from breaking out and carrying him to action; for what he can do before a prince or a great man, he can do alone, or in the presence of God, if he will.



skin, with its thick, warm hair, allords material for his tent, his bedding, and his clothing. The bones and antlers, or horns, are worked into implements for domestic use, for fishing and hunting, and the tendons are split into threads for various purposes. The speed of the Greenlander on his sledge is said to rival that of the locomotive on our railroads.

KEEP TROUBLES OUT OF SIGHT.—Southey says in one of his letters, "I have told you of the Spaniard who always put on spectacles when he was about to eat cherries, that they might look bigger and more tempting. In like manner, I make the most of my enjoyments; and though I do not cast my cares away, I pack them in as little compass as possible, and carry them as conveniently as I can for myself, and never let them annoy others."

A PRECIOUS GEM BEAUTIFULLY SET.—A young minister lately said, when near death, "Formerly, death appeared to me like a wide river, but now it has dwindled to a little rill; and my comforts, which were as the rill, have become the broad and deep stream."

If you want to understand a *subject*, talk with a man whose business it is; if you want to understand the *man*, talk about something else.

Education without Religion.—To prevent evil, we hear it said, cultivate and strengthen the higher faculties of man. Now, Christianity is the one appointed means of doing this. To attempt doing it without Christianity, is repeating the sin of Adam, who sought a knowledge of things on grounds other than the will of God; but with this aggravation, that it is done after the melancholy experience of six thousand years has shown how ruinous was its nature.

THE TRUE RULE.

"My son, be this thy simple plan:
Fear God, and love thy fellow-man;
Forget not, in temptation's hour,
That sin lends sorrow double power.
With hand and brow and bosom clear,
Fear God, and know no other fear."

ACT WELL YOUR PART.

In brief, acquit thee boldly; play the man; Look not on pleasures as they come, but go; Defer not the least virtue. Life's poor span Make not an ell, by trifling in thy woe. If thou do ill, the joy fades, not the pains: If well, the pain doth fade, the joy remains.

Losses by Religion.-Near London there dwelt an old couple. In early life they had been poor; but the husband became a Christian, and God blessed their industry, and they were living in a comfortable retirement, when one day a stranger called on them to ask their subscription to a charity. The old lady had less religion than her husband, and still hankered after some of the sabbathearnings and easy shillings which Thomas had forfeited from regard to the law of God. So, when the visitor asked their contributions, she interposed and said, "Why, sir, we have lost a deal by religion since we first began; my husband knows that very well. Have we not, Thomas?" After a solemn pause, Thomas answered, "Yes, Mary, we have. Before I got religion, Mary, I had an old slouched hat, a tattered coat, and mended shoes and stockings; but I have lost them long ago. And, Mary, you know that, poor as I was, I had a habit of getting drunk and quarrelling with you; and that, you know, I have lost. And then I had a burdened conscience and a wicked heart, and ten thousand guilty fears; but all are lost, completely lost, and, like a millstone, cast into the deepest sea. And, Mary, you have been a loser too, though not so great a loser as myself. Before we got religion, Mary, you had a washing-tray, in which you washed for hire; but since then you have lost your washing-tray. And you had a gown and bonnet much the worse for wear; but you have lost them long ago. And you had many an aching heart concerning me at times; but these you happily have lost. And I could even wish that you had lost as much as I have lost; for what we lose for religion will be an everlasting gain." The inventory of losses by religion runs thus: A bad character, a guilty conscience, a troublesome temper, sundry evil habits, and a set of wicked companions. The inventory of blessings gained by religion includes all that is worth having in time and eternity.

Reform.—Man's constant prescription for the elevation of man, is to alter his circumstances; God's grand prescription for the improvement of man is to change his heart. Man's plan is to give the patient a new bed; God's divine plan is to give the patient health. Man goes to the circumference, and tries by civilizing to get inward, and ultimately to christianize; God's plan is to begin at the centre, christianize the heart, and then civilize the whole circumference of the social system. Man's plan is to give us something that we have not; God's plan is to make us something that we are not.

Rev. Dr. Cumming.

THE DESPONDING CHRISTIAN, says Leighton, turns to his Saviour as surely as the needle to its pole; even though, like the needle, he turns trembling.



In the "Family Christian Almanac" for 1851, was a view of the Capitol at Washington as originally built. The above is designed to represent it as it will appear when the additions, commenced in 1851, shall have been completed. These additions will consist of two wings at the ends of the building, with which they will be connected by corridors or piazzas 44 feet long and 50 feet wide. The wings will each be 143 feet by 238, exclusive of porticos and steps; and the entire length of the building when completed will be 751 feet, and the area it covers 153,112 square feet, or over 3½ acres. Around the capitol are 22 acres of park, highly ornamented with trees, shrubbery, fountains, etc.

LIBERTY, LAW, AND RELIGION.—All society, by its changes, seems gradually preparing, in the providence of God, for the universal prevalence of liberty, law, and religion. The free intercourse of nations, the railways, the telegraphs, the lines of steam-packets, the post-office intercommunications, the exchange of literature, the decline of bigotry and ignorance, the multiplication of missionaries, the spread of the Bible, the very arts and commerce of society, all are preparing for communion on a wider field of fellowship than ever before was occupied by man. The tide is irresistible—the opposition is as nothing; but still it is useful as a lesson in our course, for the obstacles it presents are the deep-rooted prejudices of the old world—prejudices to which society will ever have a tendency to recur.

Patience in doing Good.—When we remember that the missionaries labored five years in Orissa, fifteen in Greenland, sixteen in Tahiti, and seventeen in New Zealand, before they saw any of the heathen converted to Jesus, and then gathered a rich harvest of precious souls, we need not, and indeed must not, despond. "Behold," says James, "the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receive the early and latter rain. Be ye also patient;" for "in due season we shall reap, if we faint not."

Example.—One watch set right will do to try many by; but, on the other hand, one that goes wrong may be the means of misleading a whole neighborhood; and the same may be said of the example we individually set to those around us.

How to do Good.—Dr. Johnson wisely said, "He who waits to do a great deal of good at once, will never do any thing." Life is made up of little things. It is but once in an age that occasion is offered for doing a great deed. True greatness consists in being great in little things. How are railroads built? By one shovelful of dirt after another; a single one at a time. Thus drops make the ocean. Hence, we should be willing to do a little good at a time, and never "wait to do a great deal of good at once." If we would do much good in the world, we must be willing to do good in little things and little acts, one after another—speaking a word here, giving a tract there, and setting a good example all the time; we must do the first good thing we can, and then the next, and the next, and so keep on doing good. This is the way to accomplish any thing. Thus only shall we do all the good in our power.

THE GOOD WE MIGHT DO.

We all might do good
When we often do ill,
There is always the way,
If we have but the will;
Though it be but a word
Kindly breathed or suppressed,
It may guard off some pain,
Or give peace to some breast.

We all might do good
In a thousand small ways—
In forbearing to flatter,
Yet yielding due praise—

In spurning ill humor,
Reproving wrong done,
And treating but kindly
Each heart we have won.

We all might do good,
Whether lowly or great,
For the deed is not gauged
By the purse or estate:
If it be but a cup
Of cold water that's given,
Like "the widow's two mites,"
It is something for heaven.

ATHEISM.—What can be more foolish, says Jeremy Taylor, than to think that all this rare fabric of heaven and earth could come by chance, when all the skill of art is not able to make an oyster? To see rare effects, and no cause; a motion, without a mover; a circle, without a centre; a time, without an eternity; a second, without a first; are things so against philosophy and natural reason, that he must be a beast in his understanding who does not assent to them. The thing formed says that nothing formed it; that that which is made is, and that which made it is not. This folly is infinite.

ACCOUNTED FOR.—A great many men and women in the world, says a shrewd observer of human nature, who are blessed with a surplus stock of wealth, are for ever miserable. This fact is often a source of wonder, as well to the persons themselves as to their acquaintances. But the whole thing is plain, when looked at through the medium of the Proverbs of Solomon, where is recorded this wonderful and truthful passage: "He that giveth to the poor shall not lack; but he that hideth his cyes shall have many a curse."

A Wise Saying of a Wise Man.—It is mentioned in Roberts' Life of Hannah More, that in 1783, she sat next to Dr. Johnson, at a dinner-party at the Bishop of Chester's. She says, "I urged him to take a little wine." He replied, "I can't drink a little, child; therefore I never touch it. Abstinence is as easy to me as temperance would be difficult."

Christian Graces are like perfumes; the more they are pressed, the sweeter they smell; like stars, that shine brightest in the dark; like trees, the more they are shaken, the deeper root they take, and the more fruit they bear. Rev. John Mason.



The Golden Island.—The site of the scene here represented was a favorite resort of the Chinese emperor Kien-lung. It is situated at the junction of the grand Imperial canal and the great Yang-tse Keang river. The island "rises majestically above the broad flood of the Keang, which here presents a continued scene of animation, from the arrival and departure of junks, boats, and other vessels trading with the flourishing city of Qua-tehow." "The delicate pagoda, a feature for ages identified with Chinese landscape," is a prominent and splendid object.

Works of Fiction.—Constant familiarity, even with such works of fiction as are not exceptionable in themselves, says Hannah More, relaxes the mind, which needs hardening; dissolves the heart, which wants fortifying; stirs the imagination, which wants quieting; irritates the passions, which want calming; and, above all, disinclines and disqualifies for active virtues and for spiritual exercises. Though all these books may not be wicked, yet the habitual indulgence in such reading is a silent mining mischief. Though there is no act, and no moment, in which any open assault on the mind is made, yet the constant habit performs the work of a mental atrophy, it produces all the symptoms of decay; and the danger is not less for being more gradual, and therefore less suspected.

A wise Conclusion.—"The conclusion at which I have arrived, after years of observation and experience," said the late John McDonough of New Orleans, "is, that without temperance there is no health; without virtue, no order; without religion, no happiness; and that the sum of our being is, to live wisely, soberly, and rightcously."

HUMILITY.—The easting down of our spirits in true humility, is but like throwing a ball on the ground, which makes it rebound the higher towards heaven.

THE EVIL OF A BAD TEMPER.—A bad temper is a great curse to its possessor, and its influence is most deadly wherever it is found. It is a kind of martyrdom to be obliged to live with one of a complaining temper. To hear a constant round of complaint and murmuring, to have every pleasant thought scared away by this evil spirit, is in truth a sore trial. It is like the sting of the scorpion, or a perpetual nettle, destroying your peace, and rendering life a burden.

REDEMPTION.

Redemption is the science and the song
Of all eternity. Archangels, day
And night, into its glories look. The saints
And elders round the throne, old to the years
Of heaven, examine it perpetually;
And every hour get clearer, ampler views
Of right and wrong; see virtue's beauty more;
See vice more utterly depraved and vile;
And this, with a more perfect hatred hate;
That, daily love with a more perfect love.

MEMORY.

The up-hill path of human life, Strown as it is with cares and grief, Affords, to retrospective glance, A thousand joys as we advance. Sorrows that many a tear-drop drew, Seem blessings in the distant view; And pleased we see them, as they fade, Settled and softened into shade; As setting sun on mountain sides Lights up the trees, the bushes hides.

The Lost Bank-note.—Mr. A—— was an irreligious man, nearly sixty years of age. He had long neglected the house of God, and indulged in the use of profane language. One day he lost a bank-note in his barn. He sought for it several times, but did not find it. At length he said to himself, "That note is in the barn, and I will search for it till I find it." Accordingly he went to the barn, and carefully moved straw and hay hour after hour, till he found the note. He had said, two months before, that he knew that his soul was not right with God, and he intended to live a better life and seek salvation. His anxiety increased. A few weeks after he had lost the note he sat by the fire musing on the state of his soul, when he turned to his wife and asked, "What must one do to become a Christian?" "You must seek for it," she replied, "as you sought for the bank-note." She said no more. It was "a word fitly spoken." He tried to follow the direction, and hopes that, through the grace and mercy of Christ, he has found the "pearl of great price," and rejoices in the hope and the glory of God.

Resolutions formed under Angry Feelings.—Never do any thing that can denote an angry mind; for although every body is born with a certain degree of passion, and from untoward circumstances will sometimes feel its operation, and be what they call "out of humor," yet a sensible man or woman will never allow it to be discovered. Check and restrain it: never make any determination until you find it has entirely subsided; and always avoid saying any thing that you would afterwards wish unsaid.

Collingwood.

MEEKNESS.—How difficult it is to be of a meek and forgiving spirit, when despitefully used. To love an enemy, and forgive an evil speaker, is a higher attainment than is commonly believed. It is easy to talk of Christian forbearance among neighbors, but to practise it ourselves requires the grace of a Christian indeed.

Repentance.—True repentance consists in the heart being broken for sin and broken from sin. Some often repent, yet never reform; they resemble a man travelling in a dangerous path, who frequently starts and stops, but never turns back.

Thornton.

The right Idea of Prayer.—A little boy once heard a clergyman preach from the text, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you." After reading the text he stopped a minute, and asked his hearers to consider what it was they should like most, and then to ask for it in Jesus' name, trusting to his promise that it would be given to them. At the end of the service the little boy asked his aunt if she had asked for any thing. Then she asked him what he had asked God to give him, and he said, "I thought first of one thing I should like, and then another; but I did not know which would be best to ask, and so I said, 'Father, thy will be done.'"

ADVERTISEMENT OF A LOST DAY .-- By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

Lost! lost! lost!
A gem of countless price,
Cut from the living rock,
And graved in Paradise.
Set round with three times eight
Large diamonds, clear and bright,
And each with sixty smaller ones,
All changeful as the light.

Lost—where the thoughtless throng
In fashion's mazes wind,
Where trilleth folly's song,
Leaving a sting behind:
Yet to my hand 't was given,
A golden harp to buy,
Such as the white-robed choir attune
To deathless minstrelsy.

Lost! lost! lost!
I feel all search is vain;
That gem of countless cost
Can ne'er be mine again:
I offer no reward,
For till these heart-strings sever,
I know that heaven-intrusted gift
Is reft away for ever.

But when the sea and land
Like burning scroll have fled,
I'll see it in His hand
Who judgeth quick and dead;
And when of scathe and loss
That man can ne'er repair,
The dread inquiry meets my soul,
What shall it answer there?

The Influence of the Bible on Communities.—The Bible, for more than a thousand years, has gone hand in hand with civilization, science, and law. It has never been behind the age; nay, it has always gone before it, like the pillar of fire before Israel in the wilderness. Its great principles of order, submission, and freedom, have been the stability of states. Its presence among them has been a saving ark, a refuge, and a rest. How far, even beyond the present time, gleams the light of that wondrous book, which describes and promises true freedom and fraternity, that divine and universal brotherhood of which the nations only dream. In a word, the Christian revelation is the true salt of the earth, the vital force of communities and states. It alone regenerates. There never was found, in any age of the world, says Lord Bacon, either religion or law that did so highly exalt the public good as the Bible.

A RIVER FROM A SMALL RILL.—A Welsh clergyman asked a little girl for the text of his last sermon. The child gave no answer—she only wept. He ascertained that she had no Bible in which to look for the text. And this led him to inquire whether her parents and neighbors had a Bible; and this led to a meeting in London of a few devoted Christians, to devise means to supply the poor in Wales with the Bible, the grand result of which was the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society, which has already distributed more than 15,000,000 copies of the Bible.

PIETY AND MENTAL GROWTH.—An hour of solitude passed in sincere and earnest prayer, or the conflict with and the conquest over a single passion or "subtle bosom sin," will teach us more of thought, will more effectually awaken the faculty and form the habit of reflection, than a year's study in the schools without them.

THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH.—The Christian Sabbath, that "pearl of days," sanctified as it was in the creation, in the giving of the law, and in redemption, founded as well in the necessities of nature as of faith, is a blessed privilege and a sacred duty, a gracious gift and a means of grace, a heavenly rest in this earthly unrest, a pre-festival and a foretaste of the eternal Sabbath of the church triumphant in heaven.

SUNDAY MORNING.

Dear is the hallowed morn to me, When village bells awake the day, And by their sacred minstrelsy, Call me from earthly cares away. Oft when the world, with iron hand, Has bound me in its six days' chain, This bursts them like the strong man's hand, And lets my spirit loose again.

A Worldly Spirit.—If a man's conduct, says President Edwards, shows that he thinks more of treasure on earth than of treasure in heaven; and if, when he has got the world, or some part of it, he lugs it close, and appears exceedingly reluctant to let even a little of it go for pious and charitable uses, though God promises him a thousand-fold more in heaven for it, he gives not the least evidence of his being weaned from the world, or that he prefers heavenly things to the things of the world. Judging by his practice, there is sad reason to believe that his profession is vain.

Man's Ways and God's Ways.—A man, says Jeremy Taylor, is circumscribed in all his ways by the providence of God, just as he is in a ship; for although the man may walk freely upon the decks, or pass up and down in the little continent, yet he must be carried whither the ship bears him. A man hath nothing free but his will, and that indeed is guided by laws and reason; but although by this he walks freely, yet the divine providence is the ship, and God is the pilot, and the contingencies of the world are sometimes like the fierce winds, which carry the whole event of things whither God pleases.

THE GREATEST BLESSING.—I have known what the enjoyment and advantages of this life are, and what the more refined pleasures which learning and intellectual power can give. I now, on the eve of my departure, declare, that health is a great blessing; competence, attained by industry, is a great blessing; and a great blessing it is to have kind, faithful, and loving friends and relatives; but that the greatest of all blessings, as it is the most ennobling of all privileges, is to be indeed a Christian.

A HINT SOMETIMES NEEDED.—Almost any one can be courteous in a neighbor's house. If any thing goes wrong, or is out of time, or is disagreeable there, it is made the best of, not the worst; even efforts are made to excuse it, and to show it is not felt; it is attributable to accident, not to design; and this is not only easy, but natural, in the house of a friend. I will not, therefore, believe that what is so natural in the house of another, is impossible at home; but maintain, without fear, that all the courtesies of social life may be upheld in domestic society. A husband as willing to be pleased at home and as anxious to please as in a neighbor's house, and a wife as intent on making things comfortable every day to her family as on set days to her guests, could not fail to make their own home happy.

TRUE RELIGION shows its influence in every part of our conduct; it is like the sap of a living tree, which penetrates the most distant boughs.

INORDINATE EXPENDITURE is the cause of a great share of the crime and consequent misery which devastate the world. The clerk who spends more than he earns, is fast qualifying himself for a gambler and a thief; the trader or mechanic who overruns his income, is very certain to become in time a trickster and a cheat. Wherever you see a man spending faster than he earns, there look out for villany to be developed, though it be the furthest thing from his present thought.

REST IN HEAVEN.

"If ever life should seem
To thee a tedious way,
And gladness cease to beam
Upon its clouded day;
If, like the weary dove,
O'er shoreless ocean driven,
Raise thou thine eye above,
There's rest for thee in heaven.

But O, if thornless flowers
Throughout thy pathway bloom,
And gaily fleet the hours,
Unstained by earthly gloom;
Still, let not every thought
To this poor world be given;
Nor always be forgot,
Thy better rest in heaven."

THE NAILS IN THE POST .- There was once a farmer who had a son named John, a boy very apt to be thoughtless, and careless as to doing what he was told to do. One day his father said to him, "John, you are so careless and forgetful, that every time you do wrong, I shall drive a nail into this post, to remind you how often you are naughty; and every time you do right, I will draw one out." His father did as he said he would, and every day he had one, and sometimes a great many nails to drive in, but very seldom one to draw out. At last John saw that the post was quite covered with nails, and he began to be ashamed of having so many faults; so he resolved to be a better boy, and the next day he was so good and industrious that several nails came out; the day after, it was the same thing, and so on for a long time, till at length it came to the last nail. His father then called him, and said, "Look, John, here is the very last nail, and now I am going to draw this; are you not glad?" John looked at the post, and then, instead of expressing his joy, as his father expected, he burst into tears. "Why," said his father, "what's the matter? I should think you would be delighted; the nails are all gone." "Yes," sobbed John, "the nails are gone, but the scars are there yet."

Spirituality.—Be not contented with a little religion, with a little knowledge, a little hope, a little activity, a little holiness. Be not satisfied with any thing short of deep, devoted, active spirituality, and decided and eminent holiness. Make not half-hearted and decent but doubtful Christians your pattern for imitation; but set your mark and standard high, and steadily and prayerfully endcavor to regulate your conduct by it.

THE SPOKEN AND THE UNSPOKEN THOUGHT.—I beg you, says Kossuth, to take to heart one maxim, which for myself I have ever observed, and ever shall: it is, never to say more than is necessary. The unspoken word never does harm; but what is once uttered cannot be recalled, and no man can foresee its consequences.

Rules of Health.—Live moderately, exercise freely, bathe daily, rise early, dress lightly, take things coolly, avoid the blues, eschew wine, shun doctors and drugs, lawyers and lawsuits, marry a good wife, and endeavor to make her happy.

An Architectural Concert.—The column is an emblem of faith, it springs from earth to heaven; the arch symbolizes mercy, it descends from heaven to earth.



The following beautiful lines are given in the Rev. Legh Richmond's "Young Cottager," as taken from a monument, and committed to memory by the youthful subject of that work:

It must be so—our father Adam's fall And disobedience brought this lot on all: All die in him; but hopeless should we be, Blest Revelation. were it not for thee. Hail, glorious Gospel, heavenly light, whereby We live with comfort, and with comfort die; And view beyond this gloomy scene—the tomb, A life of endless happiness to come.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BORN.	Installed into office.	Age at that time.	Years in the office.	DIED.	Age at his death.
1	George Washington	Virginia	1732	1789	57	-8	Dec. 14, 1799	68
2	John Adams	Massachusetts -	1735	1797	62	4	July 4, 1826	91
3	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1743	1801	58	8	July 4, 1826	83
4	James Madison	Virginia	1751	1809	58	8	June 28, 1836	85
5	James Monroe	Virginia	1758	1817	58	8	July 4, 1831	72
-6	John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	1767	1825	58	4	Feb. 23, 1848	80
7		Tennessee · · · · ·	1767	1829	65	S	June 8, 1845	78
8	Martin Van Buren	New York · · · ·	1782	1837	55	4		
9	William H. Harrison	Ohio	1773	1841	68		April 4, 1841	68
10	John Tyler	Virginia	1790	1841	51	4		· · · •
11	James K. Polk	Tennessee	1795	1845	49	4	June 15, 1849	54
12	Zachary Taylor	Louisiana	1784	1849	65	1	July 9, 1850	66
13	Millard Fillmore	New York	1800	1850	50			

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—The sixteenth Presidential term of four years began on the 4th of March, 1849, and will expire on the 3d of March, 1853.

MILLARD FILLMORE New York President	Salary	\$25,000
VacantVice-President	- 66	5,000
DANIEL WEBSTER Massachusetts Secretary of State	. "	6,000
THOMAS CORWIN Ohio Secretary of the Treasury	- 66	6,000
CHARLES M. CONRAD Louisiana Secretary of War	. "	6,000
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM North Carolina - Secretary of the Navy	. "	6,000
A. H. H. STEWART Virginia Secretary of the Interior	- 66	6,000
NATHAN K. HALL New York Postmaster-General	. "	6,000
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN Kentucky Attorney-General	. "	4,000

CONGRESS.—The SENATE is composed of two members elected by the legislature of each state for the term of six years. Of course the number of Senators is now sixty-two. The Vice-President of the United States is President of the Senate. In his absence, a President pro tempore is chosen by the Senate.

The House of Representatives is composed of representatives from each state, in the ratio of one to every 70,680 of the population. The present number of members is two hundred and thirty-four; and there are four delegates, one each from Oregon, Minnesota, Utah, and New Mexico, who have a right to speak, but not to vote. The compensation of the members is \$8, and that of the Speaker \$16 per day during the session, and \$8 for every twenty miles' travel in going and returning.

Supreme Court — Chief Justice, Roger B. Taney of Maryland, salary \$5,000. Associate Justices, John McLean, Ohio; James M. Wayne, Georgia; John McKinley, Kentucky; John Catron, Tennessee; Peter V. Daniel, Virginia; Samuel Nelson, New York; Benjamin R. Curtis, Mass.; Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania: salary \$4,500. This Court is held in Washington, and has but one session annually, commencing on the first Monday in December.

CIRCUIT COURTS.—The United States are divided into nine judicial circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held semi-annually, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, and the District Judge of the state or district in which the court sits.

DISTRICT COURTS.—The United States are also divided into forty-six districts, in which District Courts are held by thirty-seven judges.

INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.—The pay of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, is \$9,000 per annum as salary, in addition to \$9,000 as outfit. The pay of Chargés d'Affaires is \$4,500 per annum; of Secretaries of Legation, \$2,000; of Ministers Resident, \$6,000. The United States are represented by Ministers Plenipotentiary at the courts of Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Mexico, Brazil, and Chih; and by Chargés d'Affaires at the courts of most of the other foreign powers with which this country is connected by commercial intercourse.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF GOVERNMENT, for the year ending June 30, 1851.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Customs	\$49,942,032	Civil List	\$29,901,013
Public Lands	2,370,947	Army	9,060,268
	, ,	Navy · · · · · ·	9,044,597
Total	\$52,312,979	Total	\$45,005,878

Estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1852, \$51,800,000, which, with probable unappropriated balance in the treasury, will give as the probable available means for that year, \$63,258,743. Estimated expenditures for the same year, \$43,892,299.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS for the year ending June 30, 1851.

Zarowis and zarowis for the jear chang	Dane 50, 1001.
EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.
Domestic products \$178,546,555	
Foreign goods reëxported 9,738,695	Specie 4,967,901
Specie 29,231,880	
Total	Total\$215,725,995

British Revenue and Expenditure for the year ending January 5, 1851.—Receipts, \$264,054,400; Expenditures, \$251,159,370.

United States Mint and Branches.—Total coinage for 1851, and sources whence gold was received for 4 years.

	COINAGE I	N 1851.			WHENCE GO	LD RECEIVE	D.
	Gold,	Silver.	Total.		California.	Other sources,	Total.
Philadelphia \$	\$52,143,446	\$446,797	*\$52,689,878	1848	\$45,301	\$351,374	\$896,675
New Orleans -	9,795,000	327,600	10,122,600	1849	6,151,360	927,784	7,079,144
Charlotte	324,454		324,454	1850	36,273,097	665,217	36,938,314
Dahlonega	351,592		351,592	1851	55,938,232	602,380	56,540,612

\$62,614,492 \$774,397 \$63,488,524 Total ---\$98,407,990 \$3,046,755 \$101,454,745 Whole number of pieces coined, 28,701,958. The expense of coinage at Philadelphia is 42-100 per cent.; at New Orlcans, 1 and 8-100 per cent.; at Charlotte, 3 and 55-100 per cent.; and at Dahlonega, 3 and 13-100 per cent.

* Including \$99,635 in copper.

Post-Office Statistics for the year ending June 30, 1851.—Number of Post-offices, 19,796; extent of 6,170 post-routes, 196,290 miles; annual transportation, 53,272,252 miles; gross receipts, excluding foreign postages, \$6,727,866; expenditures, \$6,024,566; letter postage, \$5,369,243; newspaper and pamphlet postage, \$1,035,131; new Post-offices, 1,698.

Post-Office in Great Britain.—The gross receipts of the British Post-office for the year ending January 5, 1851, was \$11,323,420; cost of management, \$7,303,925; net revenue, \$4,019,490. The estimated total number of letters in 1850, was 347,069,071; number of money orders, 4,439,713, and the amount of them, \$42,472,490.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—According to the Mechanics' Magazine for February, 1852, there are already in the United States and Canada, more than 12,000 miles of wire, involving a capital of more than \$3,000,000. To work these lines, costs annually 720 tons of zinc worth \$57,600, more than a million pounds of nitric acid worth \$117,800, and \$27,000 worth of mercury, besides a considerable value in sulphuric acid, etc.

Railroads.—The number of Railroads in operation in the United States, on the 1st of January, 1852, was 263, measuring 11,565 miles in length, and constructed at an estimated cost of over \$350,000,000. The number of Railroads in course of construction was 74, measuring 11,228 miles. Total number of Railroads 337, and total number of miles in operation, and in course of construction, 22,893.

RAILROADS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The total length of Railroads open and in use in Great Britain, on the 1st of January, 1851, was 6.621 miles; authorized and in course of construction, 5,382 miles; giving a total of 12,003 miles. Total number of persons employed on Railroads, open and unopen, 118,859. Number of passengers conveyed on railroads in the half-year ending December 30, 1850, 41.087.919.

DICALS.	Circula- tion.	61,387	43,956	530,144	18,375	48,616	45,894	796,297	7,500	114,587	77,931	32,314 40,314	51,724	33,947	30,870	60,949	19,137	5,750	46,557	48,580	7,250	243,617	28,199	36,318	19,590	26,556	.4,600			116,352	3,825,647
PERIODICAL	JatoT	36	तेल	150	50	45	555	33	11	3	5	0 4 5	404	9	56	59	37	115	52	989	15	272	113	9	30	47	7	-		10	2,496
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5	Lit'ry and Miscel'us.	20 01	. co	33	000	<u>က</u>	54	· က	-	7"	: 9	33 ₹	# 0	2 2	≀ ೧೧	37	-	-	٦٥	1 00	-	10	က ဖ	೦೧	:	G\$	-	Ī	:		118
N. W.	Secular,	98 %	3 53	0.1	200	333	000	253	က	53	9	200	3 3	2 7	49	43	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	7 7	30.00	9	556	òò	404	92	37	-	:	-	10	1846
	intoshunsM ism'dsies	3,652	1,837	9,637	1,144	3,913 60,500	4.374	22,036	513	3,863	4,43	2,023	1,435	0.00	808	1,021	307	121	0,471	3,030	271	10,550	2,326	1,079	485	1,273			ਰ ਨ ਨ ਰ	2 1	122,608
ւլո	Parms in c	46,760																										157	1,104	5,5	98,324 1,445,128
	Slaves.			:	:	:	666	2 .	2,289	90,368	472,528	208,412	381,621	349,899	309,898	239,021	58,161	39,309	930,161	87,492	46,982						-	:		3,688	3,198,324
	Free colors toussingoq	1,325	710	8,795	3,554	7,486	93,097	53,323	17,957	74,077	53,929	27,196	0,001	2,525	608	17,537	33	355	6,730	2,544	580	24,300	7,788	2,557	335	979		500	1200	1	416,716
	M lute fem:	285,404	153,732	501,450	73,583	183,304	939,404	1.115,600	35,518	207,095	443,752	250,506	055 310	106,779	139,498	114,357	69,237	21,493	27.1 603	279,091	76,369	951,997	471,220	186,626	90,994	140,344	9,00	2,2,5	00,000	200602	9,499,145
.69.	White mal	296,685	159,678	484,354	70,417	180,001	933 746	142,863	35,771	211,495	451,552	272,750	157,057	910,030	156,960	141,059	84,863	25,674	2022,040	312,936	82,689	1,004,111	506,408	908,171	100,885	164,221		3,095	21,13	07,100	9,919,059 9,499,145
	Families.	103,757	59,655	192,679	28,216	73,448	000,000	408,497	15,439	87,334	167,530	100,023	01,100	73,786	52,107	54,119	28,377	9,107	130,005	100,890	28,416	348,523	171,564	79,611	33,517	57,608		1,016	12,573	10,00	3,563,692
	Dwellings.	95,797	56,548	152,835	22,379	64,013	81,050	386.216	15,290	81,708	165,515	105,542	01,400	73,070	51,681	49,101	27,988	9,095	150,709	96,849	25,252	336,098	170,178	71,616	32,962	56,316		1,002	12,474	10,100	3,327,638
	Indiabitanta lim etsupa	19,44	30.07	126.11	108.05	70.05 80.01 80.01	00.00	50.35	43.64	62,31	23.17	19.30	15.68	15.91	12.86	11.02	.50	1,47	20.02	10.12	4.01	40.55	29.23	70.07	3.77	5.65		0,0	5.6	861,45	
uș t	Population	583,188	313,611	994,499	147,544	370,791	459,534	2.311,756	91,535	583,035	1,421,661	868,903	905,507	771,671	606,555	541,974	212,592	87,401	1 000 605	682,043	509,639	1,980,408	953,416	397,654	192,214	305,191		6,077	61,505	51,637	23,080,792
en.	ni sərA lim əraupa	30,000	10.919	7,800	1,306	4,674	20000	46,000	2,120	9,356	61,352	45,000	24,500	50,000	47,156	46,431	237,321	59,268	27,000	67.350	52,198	39,964	33,509	56 943	50,914	53,051	188,982	χį.	910,463	5	,595
	STATES.	Maine	Vermont	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New Jorsey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Virginia	North Carolina	South Carolina	Alabama	Mississippi	Louisiana	Texas	Florida	Rentucky	Missouri	Arkansas	Ohio	Indiana	Michigan	Iowa	Wisconsin	California	Minnesota	Oregon	District of Columbia.	Total 3,221

PROGRESS AND PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION IN PERIODS OF TEN YEARS.

Total. 3,929,827 5,305.941	80.73	1.51 2.04	17.76	Numbers.	Per ct.
				4.000.444	
7,239,814 9,638,161 12,866,020	80.97 81.55 81.90	2.57 2.46 2.48	16.84 16.46 15.99 15.62	3,227,829	36.45 33.12 33.48
1	2,866,020 7,069,453		2,866,020 81.90 2.48 7,069,453 83.16 2.26	2,866,020 81.90 2.48 15.62 7,069,453 83.16 2.26 14.58	2,866,020 81.90 2.48 15.62 3,227,829 7,069,453 83.16 2.26 14.58 4,203,433

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following figures present, in a small space, an

impressive picture of the progress of our country in the last half century:

impressive	picture of the	progress or our	country in			
Year.	Area, sq. miles.	Population.	Post-offices.	Post routes.	Expend's of Post-office.	Revenue.
1800	739,000	5,305,925	903	20,817 n	niles \$213,994	\$280,804
1817	1.869,000	8,000,000	3,459	52,089	916,515	1,002,973
1830	1,929,000	12,866,920	8,450	115,176	1,932,708	1,850,583
1842	2,370,000	17,063,353	13,733	149,732	5,674,752	4,546,849
1851	3,220,000	24,000,000	19,796	196,290	6,024,566	6,727,866

GROUPING OF THE STATES.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	Inhabit's to sq. m.
New England States	63,226	2,727,597	43.07
Middle States, including Maryland, Delaware, and Ohio	151,760	8,653,713	57.02
Coast planting States, including South Carolina, Georgia, Florida,			
Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana	286,077	3,537,089	12.36
Central slave States, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky,			
251 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	200 010	5 160 000	10 75

North-western States, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa 250,000 2,735,000 10.02

Relative Progress of Different Classes of Population.—Increase per cent.

1730 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 | 1790 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 | 1790 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 | 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 1850 | 1800 1830 1840 | 1800 1830 1840 | 1800 1830 1840 | 1800 1830 1840 | 1800 1830 1840 | 1800 1830 1840 | 1800 1830 1840 | 1800 1830 1840 | 18

Whites-----35.7 36.2 34.19 33.95 34.7 38.25 | Total Pop-
The time of taking the census was changed in 1830, from August 1 to June 1. Allowing for these two months, the increase in ten years ending 1830, would have been 34.36 per cent.

Increase in Sixty Years.	1790.	1850.	Absolute increase in sixty years.	Inc. per ct. in 60 years.
Whites	3,172,464	19,638,019	16,457,555	527.97
Free colored	59,466	428,637	369,171	617.44
Slaves	697,897	3,184,262	2,486,365	350.13
Total free colored and slaves	757,363	3,612,899	2,855,536	377.00
Total population	3,929,827	23.246,301	19,316,444	491.52
Sixty years since, the proportion between the	whites and	blacks, bond	and free, was	4.2 to 1.

Sixty years since, the proportion between the whites and blacks, bond and free, was 4.2 to 1. In 1850, it was 5.26 to 1, and the ratio in favor of the white race is increasing. Had the blacks increased as fast as the whites during these sixty years, their number on the 1st of June would have been 4,657,239; so that in comparison with the whites, they have lost in this period, 1,035,340. This disparity is much more than accounted for by European emigration to the United States.

Area and Population.—Taking the 31 States together, their area is 1,485,870 square miles, and the average number of their inhabitants is 15.48 to the square mile. The total area of the United States is 3,221,595 square miles, and the average density of population is 7.219 to the square mile. In the last ten years, no less than 1,166,432 square miles have been added to the area of the United States, not including the great lakes upon our northern borders, or the bays that indent our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The total area of Europe is 3,807,195 square miles.

THE WHALE FISHERY.—The number of vessels employed in the Whale Fishery at the commencement of 1852, was 558 ships and barks, 27 brigs, and 35 schooners.

Houses and Population of Great Britain, according to the census of March 31, 1851.

		HOUSES.		P	₹.	
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females
England and Wales Scotland Islands in the British seas Ireland	3,280,961 366,650 21,826 1,047,735	11,956 1,077	2,378	142,916	1,363,622 66,511	1,507,162 76,405
Total	4,717,172	231,090	31,227	24,113,195	13,531,788	17,259,541

Increase of population in England, Wales, and islands, since the census of 1841, 12 per cent.; increase in Scotland, 10 per cent.; decrease in Ireland, 20 per cent.

The Agricultural Productions of the United States.—By the Census report, we learn that the following are the agricultural productions of the United States: Acres of land improved, 112,042,000; value of farming utensils, \$151,820,273; live stock, \$552,705,238; wheat, 104,799,230 bushels; Indian corn, 591,586,053 bushels; tobacco, 199,532,494 lbs.; ginned cotton, 2,474,214 bales, 400 lbs. each; wool, 52,422,797 lbs.; wine, 141,295 gallons; butter, 312,202,286 lbs.; cheese, 103,184,585 lbs.; hay, 13,605,384 tons; hemp, dewrotted, 62,182 tons; hemp, water-rotted, 13,059 tons; flax-seed, 567,749 bushels; maple sugar, 32,759,263 lbs.; cane sugar, 318,467 hhds.; home-made manufactures, \$27,525,545.

HEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.—The statistics of mortality for the census year, represent the number of deaths occurring within the year, at 320,194; the ratios being as I to 72.6 of the living population, or as 10 to each 726 of the population. The rate of mortality in this statement seems so much less than that of any portion of Europe, that it must at present be received with some degree of allowance.

Newspapers and periodicals in the United States, on the 1st June, 1850, amounted to 2,800. Of these, 2,496 were fully returned, 234 had all the facts excepting the circulation given, and 72 are estimated for California, the Territories, and for those that may have been omitted by the Assistant Marshal. From calculations made on the statistics returned, and estimated circulations where they have been omitted, it appears that the aggregate circulation of those 2,800 papers and periodicals is about 5,000,000, and that the entire number of copies printed annually in the United States amounts to 422,600,000. The following table will show the number, daily, weekly, monthly, and other issues, with the aggregate circulation of each class.

	No	Circulation.	No. of copies printed ann'ly.		No.	Circulation.	No. of copies printed ann'ly.
Dailies	350	750,000	235,000,000	Semi-monthlies -	50	300,000	7,200,000
Tri-weeklies	150	75,000	11,700,000	Monthlies	100	900,000	10,800,000
Semi-weeklies	125	80,000	8,320,000	Quarterlies	25	29,000	80,000
Weeklies	2,000	2,875,000	149,500,000	Total	2,800	5,000,000	422,600,000

424 papers are issued in the New England States, 876 in the Middle States, 716 in the Southern States, and 784 in the Western States. Average circulation of papers in the United States, 1,785. There is one publication for every 7,161 free inhabitants in the United States and Territories.

Indian Census.—According to the census returns, the entire number of Indians, inhabiting all parts of our country, amounts to about 418,000. Of this number, 30,000 is the estimated number of those inhabiting the unexplored territories; 24,100 are the Indians of Texas; 92,130 belong to the tribes living in New Mexico; 32,231 are in California; 22,733 are in Oregon; 11,500 in Utah. Many of the New Mexican Indians are civilized, and have fixed habitations and towns.

THE COAL-TRADE.—The extent and growth of the Anthracite coal-trade may be seen in the following table.

Year.	No. Tons.	Year.	No. Tons.	Year.	No. Tons.
1920	- 365	1840	865,414	1850	3,356,899
1830	- 174,734	1845	2,023,052	1851	4,3\$3,730

LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES .- From the Census returns.

PUBLIC	LIBR	ARIES.	PUB. SC	H. LIBR'S.	PUBLI	C LI	BRARIES.	PUB. SCH	I. LIBR'S.
	No.	Volumes.	No.	Volumes.		No.	Volumes.	No.	Volumes,
Maine	48	51,815	4	740	Alabama	5	2,048	30	1,000
New Hampshire	27	20,487			Mississippi	5	11,264	102	3,050
Vermont	21	9,917	13	9,100	Louisiana	7	12,800	1	10,000
Massachusetts	78	199,322	700	85,443	Texas			2	´330 .
Rhode Island	18	8,165	10	5,064	Ohio	56	54,858	3	1,595
Connecticut	43	44,273	1	300	Indiana	53	46,429	1	200
New York	355	168,239	9,482	1,136,584	Illinois	32	32,419	16	2,350
New Jersey	26	26,571	.6	2,180	Missouri	10	21,950	4	6,200
Pennsylvania	111	149,476	29	8,131	Arkansas	1	52		
Delaware	3	10,350			Kentucky	36	33,316	1	1,100
Maryland	10	.44,850	22	5,467	Tennessee	13	6,866	2	5,100
Virginia	23	43,105	2	1,460	Michigan	248	59,819	124	31,392
North Carolina -	7	45,252			Iowa	1	1,600	4	160
South Carolina -	9	63,875	1	250	Wisconsin	7	10,240	33	2,163
Georgia	8	12,500	11	1,800	m . 1 -				
Florida	1	1,000	1	200	Total · 1,	262	1,212,858	10,605	1,321,349

This list does not include private, college, church, or private school libraries.

Vessels Built in the United States.—In 1851, there were built in the United States, 211 ships, 65 brigs, 532 schooners, 326 sloops and canal-boats, with a total of 298,202 tonnage. The steam tonnage of the United States had increased within the year, 57,760 tons; making the whole amount 583,607 tons.

STEAM VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES.—From official reports to Congress, it appears that in 1851, the steam marine of the United States, internal and external, was as follows:

	Steamers.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Passengers.
Northern frontier	164	69,165	2.855	1,513,390
Ohio basin	348	67,101	8,338	3,464,867
Mississippi river	353	97,967	6,414	882,593
Total	765	204,613	17,607	5,860,850

On the Atlantic coast, there were 58 ocean steamers, 369 ordinary steamboats, 67 propellers, and 80 ferry-boats, having an aggregate tonnage of 177,514 tons. And on the Pacific coast, there were 37 ocean, and 13 ordinary steamers, having a tonnage of 34,986 tons. These several vessels were manned by about 11,770 officers and crew, and carried for the year ending July 1, 1851, 33,342,846 passengers, as follows:

Long Island Sound	302,397 995,100	Potomac and James rivers, and Chesa-	422,100
	840,000	Gulf of Mexico	169,209

STEAM VESSELS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—According to official reports, the entire steam marine of Great Britain amounted, in 1851, to 1,185 steamers, with a total tonnage of 177,312 tons.

Religious Denominations in the United States.—According to the estimates of Rev. Dr. Baird, the statistics of the principal evangelical denominations of the United States, in 1851, were as follows, not including about 9,000 "local preachers" of the Methodist body.

Denomination.	Ministers.	Cong's.	Members.	Denomination.	Ministers.	Cong's.	Members.
Prot. Epis. Churches	s 1,504	1,550	73,000	Methodist body	6,000	30,000	1,250,000
Congregational body	1,687	1,971	197,196	German churches	1,827	5,356	333,000
Baptist body*	8,018	13.455	948,867	Friends or Quakers -		300	
Presbyterian body*	4,578	5,672	490,259	Total	23,614	58,304	3,292,322

* The Baptist Almanac for 1852 has 7,617 preachers, 10,895 churches, 784,028 members. The Presbyterian body includes the Reformed Dutch church.

Colleges and Professional Schools in 1851.—Number of Colleges, 122; Theological Seminaries, 44; Law Schools, 17; Medical Schools, 37.

ANNIVERSARIES AND OFFICERS OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES, ETC.

BOSTON.—AMERICAN BOARD FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, 2d Tues. in Sept.; Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D., Rev. Selah B. Treat. Rev. Swan L. Pomroy, D. D., Sec's; Henry Hill, Esq., Treas., Miss. House, 33 Pemberton-square.; A. Merwin, Agent in New York, 150 Nassau-st. American Baptist Miss'ry Union, 3d Thurs. in May; Rev. Solomon Peck, D. D., Rev. Edward Bright, Sec's, 33 Somerset-st. American Education Society, in May; Rev. Increase M. Tarbox, Sec.; S. T. Farwell, Treas., 15 Cornhill. American Tract Soc. at Boston, last Wed. in May; Rev. Seth Bliss, Sec., 28 Cornhill. Prison Discipling Soc., Rev. L. Dwight, Sec.; Chas. H. Mills, Treas., 39 Milk-st. Mass. Home Missionary Soc., Rev. J. S. Clark, Sec., 28 Cornhill. Mass. Saebath-School Soc., Rev. A. Bullard, Sec., 13 Cornhill. Amer. S. S. Union, H. Hoyt, Agent, 9 Cornhill.

NEW YORK.—AMERICAN BIBLE Soc., 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. John C. Brigham, D. D., Rev. Joseph Holdich, D. D., Sec's; J. Hyde, Esq., Gen. Agent and Assist. Treas., 115 Nassau-st, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE Soc., Rev. R. Babcock, D. D., Cor. Sec., U. D. Ward, Dep. Agt., 16 Park-place. AMERICAN BIBLE UNION, Wm. H. Wyckoff, Esq, Cor. Sec., 90 Chambers-st. AMERICAN TRACT Soc., Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Wm. A. Hallock, Rev. O. Eastman, Rev. R. S. Cook, Cor. Sec's; O. R. Kingsbury, Assist. Sec. and Treas., 150 Nassau-st. American Home Missionary Soc., Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., Rev. Chas. Hall, D. D., Rev. David B. Coe. Sec's; H. W. Ripley, Assist. Treas., 150 Nassau-st. AMER. BAPTIST HOME MISSION Soc., Rev. Benj. M. Hill, Cor. Sec., 354 Broome-st. BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF PRES. CHURCH, Hon. Walter Lowrie, Rev. John C. Lowrie, Cor. Sec's; Wm. Rankin, Jr., Treas., 23 Centre-st. AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION, Tues, preced. 2d Thurs, in May; Rev. Robert Baird, D. D., Rev. E. R. Fairchild, D. D., Cor. Sec's, Edward Vernon, Gen. Agent and Assistant Tr., 17 Beekman-st. AMER. SEAMEN'S FRIEND Soc., Mond. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. J. Spaulding, Rev. H. Loomis, Sec's, 80 Wall-st.' AMER. TEMPERANCE UNION, 2d Thurs. in May, evening; Rev. J. Marsh, Cor. Sec., 149 Nassau-st. Prot. Epis. Church Missions—Domestic Committee, Rev. W. T. Webbe, Loc. Sec.; Foreign Committee, Rev. J. W. Cooke, Sec. and Gen. Agent, 19 Warren-st. METHODIST-Book Concern, Rev. T. Carlton and Rev. Z. Phillips, Agents, 200 Mulberry and 138 Nassau sts.; Missionary Soc., Rev. J. P. Durbin, Cor. Sec., Geo. Lane, Treas., 200 Mulberry-st.; Sunday-School Union, Rev. D. P. Kidder, Cor. Sec., 200 Mulberry-st. REFORMED DUTCH-Domestic Mission, J. S. Bussing, Treas., 32 Cliff-st.; Foreign Mission, C. L. Little, Treas. Central Amer-ICAN EDUCATION SOC., Wm. A. Booth, Treas. SOCIETY FOR COLL. AND THEOL. Ed. AT WEST, Rev. T. Baldwin, Sec., M. Wilbur, Treas., 41 Liberty-st. Amer. Missionary Assoc., Rev. Geo. Whipple, Cor. Sec.; Lewis Tappan, Treas., 48 Beekman-st. AMER. AND FOR. ANTI-SLAVERY Soc., L. Tappan, Cor. Sec., 48 Beekman-st. Colonization Soc. of State of New York, J. B. Pinney, Cor. Sec., Brick Ch. Chapel, AMERICAN Soc. M. C. Jews, Rev. E. R. McGregor, Cor. Sec., Brick Church Chapel. New York, and American Sunday-School Union, J. C. Meeks, Agent, 147 Nassau-st., and 38 Park-row.

PHILADELPHIA.—AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, Tues. after 3d Thurs. in May; F. W. Porter, Cor. Sec.; F. A. Packard, Esq., Rec. Sec., 146 Chesnut-st. General Assembly's Boards, at the Publication Rooms, 266 Chesnut-st.—Domestic Missions, Rev. C. C. Jones, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Board of Education, Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Board of Publication, Rev. Joseph Leyburn, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Rev. W. M. Engles, D. D., Editor; Joseph P. Engles, Agent. American Baptist Publication Society, 31 North-Sixth-st.; Rev. Thos. T. Malcom, Sec., Rev. J. N. Brown, Ed. Sec., Rev. Benjamin R. Loxley, Gen. Agent. Philadelphia Tract Society, Wm. C. Chambers, Agt., South-sixth-st., near Market. Phila. Education Soc., 4th Thurs. in May; Rev. James R. Eckard, Sec'y. Philadelphia Home Missionary Society, 4th Wed. in May;

Rev. Robert Adair, Sec., 142 Chesnut-st.

WASHINGTON.—AMER. COLONIZATION SOCIETY, 3d Tues. in Jan.; Rev. Wm. McLain, Scc. MINISTERS' MEETINGS.—General Convention in Maine, Tues. before fourth Wed. in June. General Association, New Hampshire, 4th Tues. in Aug. General Convention in Vermont, 3d Tues. in June. General Association, Massachusetts, 4th Tues. in June. Evanglical Consociation, Rhode Island, 2d Tues. in June. General Association, Connecticut, 3d Tues. in June. General Association, New York, Thurs. before last Sabbath in Aug. General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 1st Wed. in October. General Assembly Presenterian Ch., 3d Thurs. in May. General Conference Methodist Epis. Ch., every 4th year from 1840. General Synod Reformed Dutch Ch., on the 1st Wed. in June.

YEARLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS.—New England Yearly Meeting, held at Newport. Rhode Island, begins Second day after second Sixth day in Sixth month. New York Yearly Meeting, New York City, Sixth day after fourth First day in Fifth month. Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, third Second day in Fourth month. Baltimore Yearly Meeting, last Second day but one in Tenth month. North Carolina Yearly Meeting is held at New Garden, Guilford county. Second day after first First day in Eleventh month. Ohio Yearly Meeting, Mount Pleasant, Second day after first First day in Ninth month. Indiana Yearly Meeting,

Whitewater, on Fifth day preceding first First day in Tenth mouth.

FAMILY READING.

Every family should have a carefully chosen library, with snitable books for young and old. Immoral tales and books of piracy and murder should be excluded. Works of history, poetry, and science, should have a place, and certainly a good selection of standard books of practical theology. To meet this and kindred wants, the following libraries and single works have been

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

THE RELIGIOUS (OR PASTOR'S) LIBRARY, 24 vols. 12 mo., price \$10, containing 10,831 pages, with steel portraits, embracing practical and experimental works, of Flavel, Baxter, Owen, Bunyan, Hopkins, Edwards, Venn, and Willison; works on the evidences of Christianity by Paley, Gregory, and Spring; the memoirs of Milnor, Summerfield, Mrs. Graham, and Mrs. Smith, and D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation.

THE YOUTH'S LIBRARY, 70 vols. 18 mo., price \$10, containing 9,630 pages, elegantly printed, with 255 highly finished engravings, embracing Hannah More's Cheap Repository in eight volumes, the "Peep of Day" series, and as rich a collection of juvenile books as exists in

the same compass.

THE EVANGELICAL FAMILY LIBRARY, 15 vols. 18 mo., price \$5 50, embracing a choice selection of the most spiritual authors. It has been a blessing to thousands of families. A continuation of this library in uniform binding, in 21 vols., price \$7 50, will be sought by those who have the first 15 volumes.

THE SET OF ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS, nearly 200 volumes, is sold for \$50.

TRACTS AND CHILDREN'S TRACTS, singly, bound, or in packets, for convenient sale by merchants and traders, many of them beautifully illustrated—in English, German, French. Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, and Welsh.

PUBLICATIONS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES in rich variety, including more than 50 vol-

umes in German

THE FAMILY TESTAMENT WITH NOTES, Instructions, and Maps, will be welcomed as a brief and comprehensive comment for use in family worship, in the Sabbath-school, and in the closet. Price 60 cents.

THE AMERICAN MESSENGER, a monthly newspaper issued by the Society, is the most widely circulated journal, secular or religious, in the world. It goes to 200,000 families. Single subscribers, 25 cents a year; six copies for \$1; twenty copies for \$3; forty copies for \$5.

THE MESSENGER IN GERMAN, (Amerikanischer Botschafter,) is edited with much ability, and should be put into the hands of every German family. Circulation 25,000 monthly. Same terms.

"THE CHILD'S PAPER" is a beautiful little newspaper for the young, with fine paper, elegant engravings, and valuable reading matter. Its circulation is nearly as large as that of the Messenger. Terms, ten copies to one address, in advance, \$1; sixty copies, \$5; one hundred copies, \$8.

All the publications of the Society are selected with scrupulous care; they are replete with soul-saving truth; are printed on good paper in clear type, and at such prices that the Society may neither sustain loss nor make a profit by its sales. The conscientious parent may feel secure in placing them in the hands of his child; and whoever would learn the way of salvation through Christ and the influences of the Spirit, will find in these works the plain, practical instructions drawn from the unerring standard of the word of God.

FORM OF A BEQUEST.

I beconeath to my Executors the sum of-------Dollars, in trust, to pay over the same in------after my decease, to the person who, when the same is payable, shall act as Treasurer of the---------Society, formed in--------in the year eighteen hundred and-------to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said Society, and under its direction.

TABLE OF SIMPLE INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT.

				One Year,	Principal.	One Month.	One Year.
Cents 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 6	Dolls. 6	D. C. M. 0 3 0 0 3 5	D. C. M. 0 36 0 0 42 0	Dolls. 40	D. C. M. 0 20 0 0 0 25 0	р. с. м. 2 40 0 3 00 0
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The interest of any sum in dollars for 6 days, is the same sum in mills: viz. of \$100, 100 mills, or 10 cents; of \$6,600, 6,600 mills, or \$6,600, etc. Money at compound interest will double itself in 11 years, 10 months, and 22 days.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Value of home- nade manu- fattes.	🍟 ୍ର ମି ପର୍ଷ ମିନ୍ନି ପରିମିନ୍ନିନି	2,5000 1,304 6,031
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Cheese, pounds of	2,201,105 6,755,006 7,12,019 4,512,019 4,712,019 4,712,019 4,713,500 7,12,513 7,12,513 7,12,513 7,12,513 7,12,513 7,12,513 7,13,5	36,030 36,030 32,646 32,646 5,587 103,181,585 103,181,585
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Wine, gallons of		2,053
spunod 'loo'77	1,08,476 3,492,084 1,108,476 11,108,476 111,108,476 111,108,476 12,830 4,784,387 4,784,387 4,784,387 1	29,596 29,596 8,597 32,641 52,422,797
Topacco,	20,146 22,20 1,0 4,0 5,0 1,0 1,0 2,0 1,0 1,0 2,0 1,0 1,0 2,0 1,0 1,0 2,0 1,0 1,0 2,0 1,0 1,0 2,0 1,0 1,0 2,0 1,0 1,0 2,0 1,0 1,0 2,0 1,0 1,0 2,0 1,0 1,0 2,0 1,0 1,0 2,0 1,0 1,0 2,0 1,0 1,0 2,0 1,0 1,0 2,0 1,0 1,0 2,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1	325 1,118 199,532,494
Bushels of In-	1,023,774 2,023,774 2,023,774 1,096,103 1,096,103 1,096,103 1,096,103 1,096,103 1,096,103 1,096,103 1,093,	16,665 2,928 9,144 355,795 391,586,053
Dushels of	ြည်းကိုည်၍ သည်တို့သို့မို့နှုံမည်မည်တို့မြည့်ကို ရွှဲတို့တို့မှုတို့လို့ထို့တို့ရှိသို့ရွိတို့ရှိသို့ရွိတို့ရွိရွိရွိတို့ရွိရွိရွိရွိတို့ရွိတို့ရွိတို့ရွိတို့ရွိတို့ရွိတို့ရွိရွိရွိရွိရွိရွိရွိရွိရွိရွိရွိရွိရွိရ	225,882 103,441 196,575 04,799,230
Value of live	\$6.83,48-81,4901 1,595,714-901 1,166,636 1,166,636 1,166,636 1,166,733,396 1,167,337,108-37,108-37,108-37,108-37,108-37,108-37,108-37,108-37,108-37,108-38-88-88-88-88-88-88-88-88-88-88-88-88	035 15,981 103,859 3,422 16,665 1,000 200 337 183,403 1,575,959 225,882 2,928 392 26,566 296 78,495 1,66,449 1,114 8,597 8,597 206 78,217 1,504,497 196,575 355,795 1,118 32,641 2,053 200 151,382 362,705,233 104,799,230 [591,586,033] 199,532,494 52,422,707 [41,295]
Value of farm- pinguing in bine stanto Arandasm	\$2,383,314,125 2,374,125 2,374,125 4,73,240 4,73,240 4,297,124 4,056,006 4,143,709 4,056,006 6,744,572 6,748,722 6,748,748 6,748,722 6,748,722 6,748,722 6,748,722 6,748,722 6,748,723 6,748,748 6,7	15,981 183,403 78,495 78,217 78,217
Acres of land improved.	2,010,539 2,231,389 2,331,389 33,492 11,732,903 11,732,905 11,732,905 11,732,905 11,732,905 11,732,905 11,732,905 11,732,905 11,732,905 11,732,905 11,732,905 11,732,905 11,732,905 11,733,	
STATES.	Maine New Hampshire New Hampshire Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut New Jork New Jersey Pennsylvand Plankyre Maryland District of Columbia Verginia North Carolina South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina Florida Mississippi Louisiana Florida Alabana Mississippi Louisiana Texas	Minnesota, Ter 135. Oregon, Ter 135. Utah, Ter

LEGAL RATES OF INTEREST.

The legal rate is 8 per cent. in Alabama. Mississippi, Louisiana. and Florida. It is 7 per cent in New York, South Carolina, Georgia, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. In all the other states it is 6 per cent.

MEMORANDA FOR 1853.

JAN. 1, Circumcision; 2, 2d S. aft. Christmas; 6, Epiphany; 9, 1st S. aft. Epiph., 16, 2d S. aft. Epiph.; 23, Septuagesina; 25, Couv. of St. Paul; 30, Sexagesima. Feb. 6, Quinquagesiva; 9, Ash-Wednesday; 13, 1st S. in Lent; 20, 2d S. in Lent; 24, St. Matthas; 27, 3d S. in Lent. March 6, 4th S. in Lent; 13, 5th S. in Lent; 20, 6th S. in Lent; 25, Good-Friday; 27, Ea ter Sunday. April 3, 1st S. aft. Easter; 10, 2d S. aft. Easter; 17, 3d S. aft. Easter; 24, 4th S. aft. Easter; 25, St. Mark. May 1, 5th S. aft. Easter; Sts. Philip and Junes; 5, Ascersion-day; S. S. aft. Ascension; 15, Whit-Sunday; 22, Trinity-Sunday; 29, 1st S. aft. Trin. June 5, 2d S. aft Trin.; 11, St. Barnabas; 12, 3d S. aft. Trin.; 19, 4th S. aft. Trin.; 21, St. John the Baptis; 20, 5th S. aft. Trin.; 29, St. Peter. July 3, 6th S. aft. Trin.; 10, 7th S. aft. Trin.; 17, 8th S. aft. Trin.; 24, 9th S. aft. Trin.; 25, S. James; 31, 10th S. aft. Trin. Aug. 7, 11th S. aft. Trin.; 14, 12th S. aft. Trin.; 21, 13th S. aft. Trin.; 24, 8t. Bartholomew; 28, 14th S. aft. Trin. Sept. 4, 15th S. aft. Trin.; 11, 16th S. aft. Trin.; 18, 17th S. aft. Trin.; 21, St. Matthew; 25, 18th S. aft. Trin.; Oct. 2, 19th S. aft. Trin.; 9, 20th S. aft. Trin.; 16, 21st S. aft. Trin.; 18, 5t. Luke; 23, 22d S. aft. Trin.; 28, Sts. Simon and Jude; 30, 23d S. aft. Trin. Nov. 1, All-Saints; 6, 24th S. aft. Trin., 13, 25th S. aft. Trin.; 20, 20th S. aft. Trin.; 27, Advent-Sunday; 30, St. Andrew. Dec. 4, 2d S. in Advent; 11, 3d S. in Advent; 18, 4th S. in Advent; 21, St. Thomas; 25, Christmas; 26, St. Stephen; 27, St. John; 28, Innocents.

TIDE-TABLE.

CHIEFLY FROM THE TABLE IN BOWDITCH'S NAVIGATOR.

The Calendar pages exhibit the time of high-water at Boston, New York, and Charleston.

To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, add to or subtract from the time of high-water at New York, as follows:

	≅.	M.		H.	M.	В	20.
Albany Add	6	34	Machias Add	1	54	Portland Add 1	39
Amboy Sub.	0	39	Marblehead Add	1	49	Portsmouth Ade 2	9
Annapol's, Md Sub.	1	51	Mobile Point Add	1	54	ProvidenceSub. 0	41
Annapolis, N.S Add	1	49	New Bedford Sub.	1	40	Quebec Add 8	49
Baltimore Add	5	7	New Haven Add	2	4	Richmond Sub. 2	25
Bridgeport Add	2	0	New London Sub.	0	21	Salern Ald 2	19
Eastport Add	2	9	Newport Sub.	1	55	Sandy Hook, N. J Sub. 2	4.5
Halifax, N.S Sub.	2	15	Norfolk Sub.	0	41	Sunbury Acd (19
Holmes Hole Add	1	4	Plymouth Add	2	19	Windsor Add 2	19
Kennebec Add							

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